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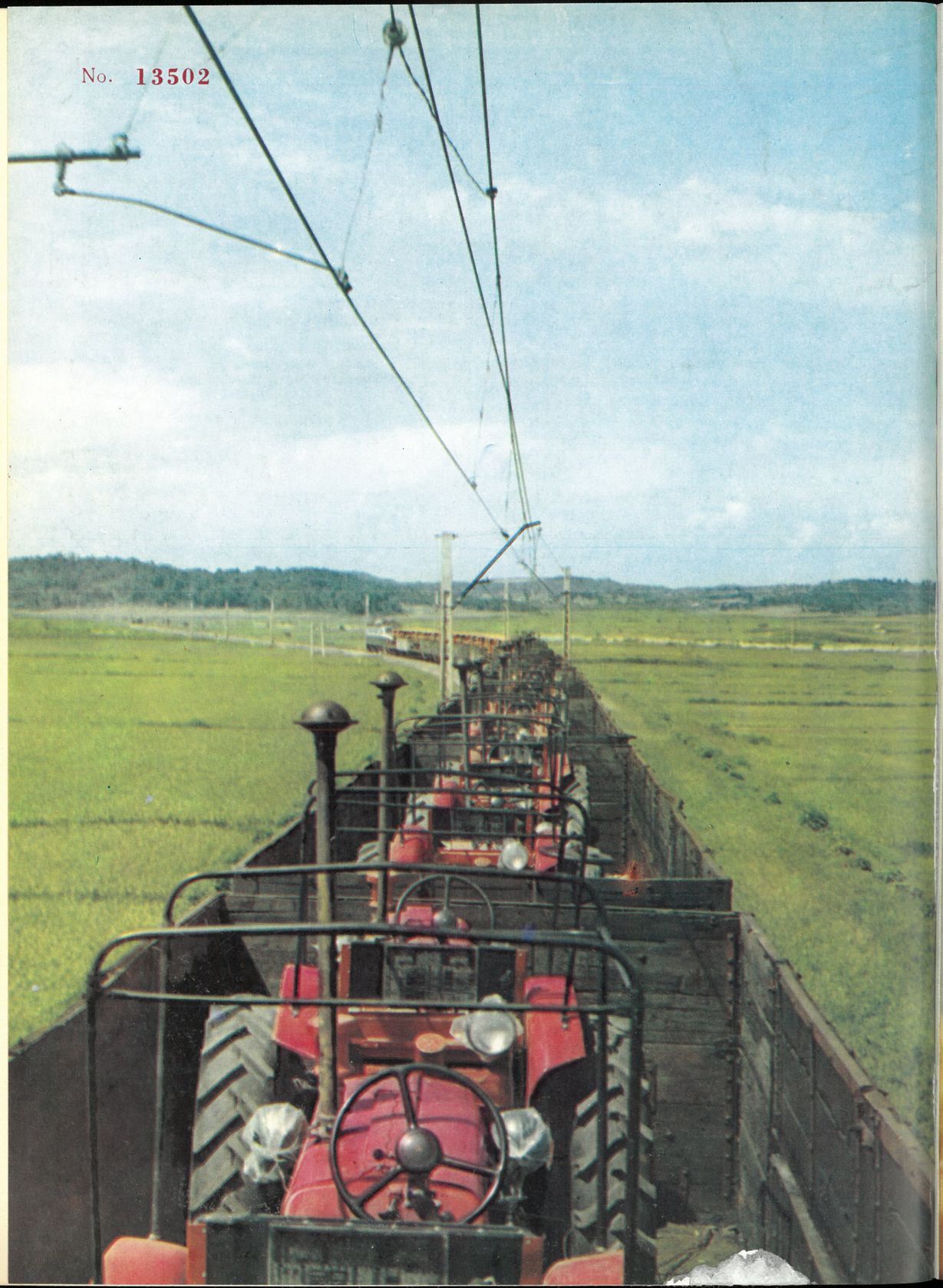

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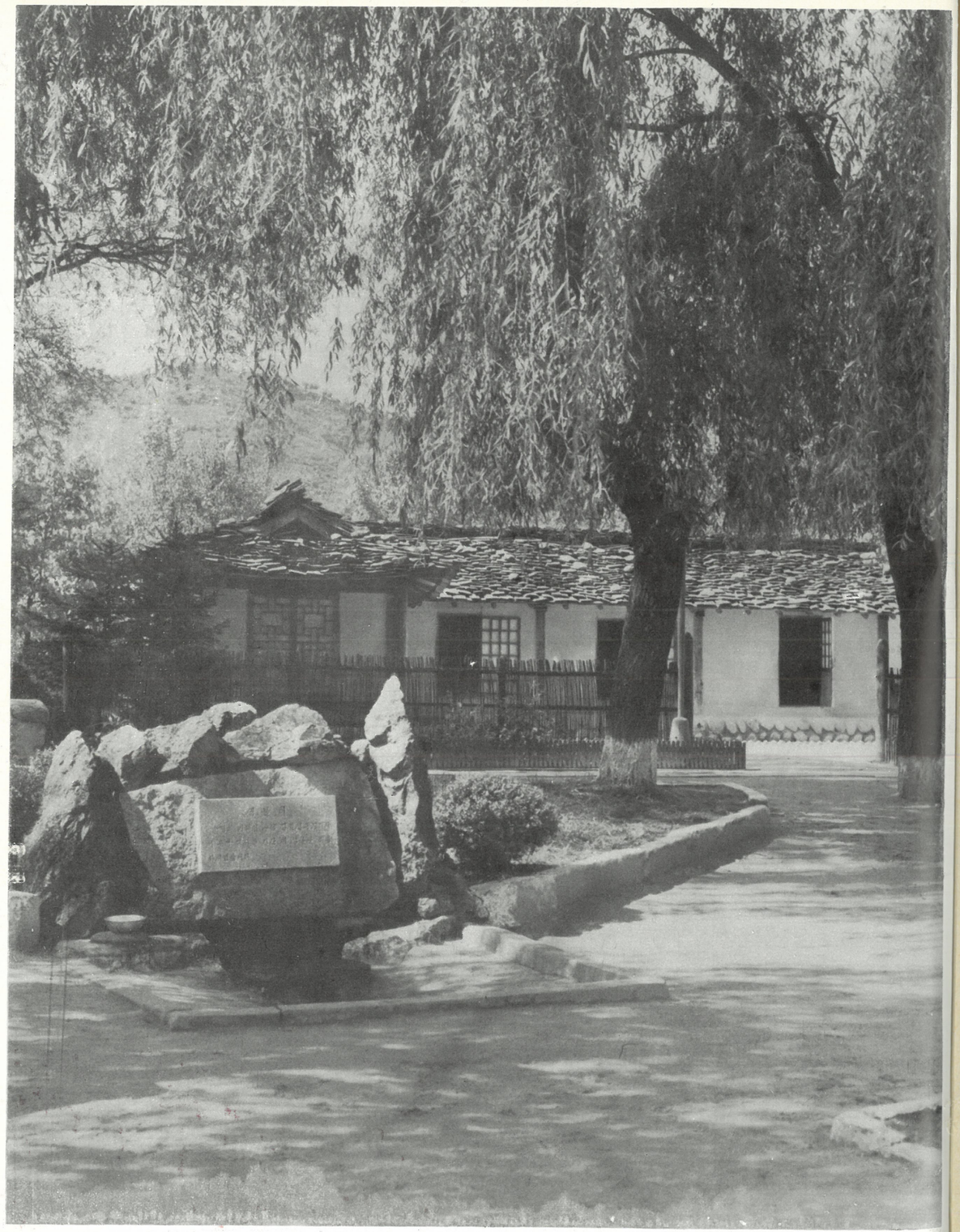

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On Organizing and Waging Armed Struggle against Japanese Imperialism

KIM IL SUNG

Speech Delivered at the Meeting of Party and Young Communist League Cadres Held at Mingyuehkou, Yenchi County

December 16, 1931

Comrades,

The present situation demands that we immediately organize and wage armed struggle against Japanese imperialism.

While they are starting aggression against the continent, the Japanese imperialists are intensifying their all-round reactionary offensive against the Korean people for the "security of the rear". These scoundrels are now suppressing the Korean people's revolutionary advance by force of arms; they are wantonly arresting, imprisoning and murdering our innocent people in every part of the country. This greatly aggravates the national and class contradictions between Japanese imperialism and the Korean people.

The anti-Japanese struggle of workers, peasants and the remaining broad masses to resist the Japanese imperialists' barbarous suppression grows stronger, and is gradually developing into violent conflict.

The general strike of dockers at Wonsan, the strikes by workers at the Sinhung Coal Mine and the Pyongyang Rubber Factory, the peasant uprising in Tanchon, and the peasant struggle on the Fuji farm of Ryongchon—all these show that the workers and peasants in our country began with violent opposition to Japanese imperialism armed to the teeth. A youth and student resistance is also rapidly developing with the Kwangju Student Incident as a driving force.

In keeping with the violent advance of the people in the homeland, the Korean peasants' struggle is rapidly gaining momentum in east Manchuria, too. Under the leadership of the Korean Communists, a large-scale, well-organized autumn struggle took place involving more than 100,000 peasants in east Manchuria; and this developed into a violent struggle and struck a great blow against Japanese imperialism and reactionary landlords, thus winning a brilliant victory.

It became obvious to the Korean working class, peasants, youths and students and other patriotic-minded people, that they could not escape the destiny of a ruined people nor meet the simple needs of their lives without resorting to revolutionary violence.

Under these conditions, it is vital for the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle to organize the surging violence of the masses and to develop it into armed struggle.

To organize and launch armed struggle is the only correct method of restoring the country and liberating the people from Japanese imperialist colonial enslavement.

The Japanese imperialists, the burglars, have occupied our country by force of arms, and employed counterrevolutionary forces to maintain their colonial rule in Korea. In order to violently suppress every patriotic struggle of the Korean people, they permanently station armed forces of more than two divisions, and have set up at least 2,000 police stations and military police institutions, and dozens of prison houses in our country. They have passed all kinds of evil fascist laws, whereby they deprive the Korean people of the freedom of speech, of the press, assembly, association and demonstration, and prohibit them from all political activities.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors are using all possible means and methods to reduce the Korean people to permanent colonial slavery. They will not retreat even one step until their aggressive forces are crushed.

It is a naive illusion to expect the Japanese imperialist scoundrels to leave our country meekly. This fact is confirmed by the experience of the past twenty-odd years of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement.

From around the time when the Japanese imperialists occupied Korea to this day, our people have continued to develop all forms of anti-Japanese struggle. But each time Japanese imperialism mobilized its armed forces and barbarously suppressed these protests. Patriots grieved over the ruin of the country and fervently appealed for independence, but in vain. Foolishly enough, the bigoted nationalists tried to attain independence by means of "petition", disregarding the people's will, and Japanese imperialism answered this with bloody suppression.

There were also the armed uprisings of the Righteous Volunteers' Army and of the Independence Army. But these struggles were foiled one by one by the counterrevolutionary forces of Japanese imperialism, because they, too, failed to be guided by Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics and were sporadic.

Experience clearly shows that our national desire for the liberation of the country can never be achieved without crushing the aggressive forces of Japanese imperialism.

In order to smash these forces and liberate the country, it is imperative that we launch an organized armed struggle based on the strategy and tactics of Marxism-Leninism.

It is self-evident that we cannot depend upon nor beg to anyone for our country's liberation.

We must achieve the liberation of our country and nation by our own efforts through an active armed struggle.

Comrades,

The present tense revolutionary situation, which has been brought about by the Japanese imperialist occupation of Manchuria, urgently demands that we take up arms.

Now is the best time to undertake an anti-Japanese war on a mass scale by waging an armed struggle. First, because the whole of Manchuria is in a state of anarchy, as the Kuomintang rule has disintegrated and the Japanese imperialist ruling machinery is not yet established; second, because the Chinese people have risen up en masse in their anti-Japanese struggle, thus opening up a great era of stormy revolution. The broad sectors of the Chinese people are launching an anti-Japanese save-the-nation movement throughout their country against the imperialist occupation of Manchuria. Among the armed units engaged in that movement, the progressive sector, led by the Chinese Communist Party, is small as yet. But we can develop it into a more vigorous struggle when we fight in unity with all the anti-Japanese armed units.

The time has come when everyone should come out, weapons in hand, in the dedicated struggle to restore their country. Let us fully

mobilize all the patriotic forces opposed to Japanese imperialism irrespective of wealth or poverty, partisanship and religion, whether nobles or commoners. We must guarantee that the whole nation participate in the anti-Japanese armed conflict in full force, those who possess weapons offering weapons, those who have money donating money and those who have strength dedicating strength.

We must support the national-liberation struggle of the Chinese people fighting Japanese imperialism, the common enemy, and form a united front with them, thus enjoying mass support from not only the Korean people but broad sectors of the Chinese people in Manchuria.

In this way we shall successfully develop the anti-Japanese armed struggle, enjoying the active support and encouragement of the two peoples.

From now on we must begin to organize armed units, and expand and develop our own armed forces, taking weapons away from the enemy to arm ourselves. If we use to our advantage the nature and terrain of Korea's border and the wide expanse of Manchuria, we can win a final victory, weakening and smashing the enemy forces progressively even with small forces.

This means that we must organize and wage armed struggle with guerrilla warfare as our major tactic.

Guerrilla warfare is a method of armed struggle which will enable us to deal heavy political and military blows to the enemy while preserving our own forces, and to defeat the numerically or technically superior enemy even with small forces. Only when we organize and launch armed struggle using guerrilla warfare, while relying on the active support and encouragement of the masses of the people and the favourable conditions of nature and terrain, are we fully capable of defeating the piratical Japanese imperialist aggressive forces.

1. ON ORGANIZING THE ANTI-JAPANESE PEOPLE'S GUERRILLA ARMY

Comrades,

If we want to organize and wage armed conflict, we must found our own revolutionary armed forces sufficiently to smash the enemy's counterrevolutionary armed forces. In order to win the fight against the Japanese imperialist robbers it is essential that we have revolutionary armed forces which are fully capable of preserving and expanding our own forces, continuously weakening and destroying the enemy's forces in the long-drawn-out struggle. We must organize such revolutionary armed forces as an Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army.

The Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army must be fundamentally different from the nationalist armed forces, the Righteous Volunteers' Army or the Independence Army which advocated Korea's independence. It must become a genuine people's army, made up of the fine sons and daughters of workers and peasants; it must become a genuine revolutionary army equipped with Marxist-Leninist ideas, and fighting for the country's liberation, the people's freedom and happiness. The guerrilla army must become a political army which not only fights for the people's interests but educates, organizes and mobilizes them in the revolutionary struggle; and it must become a working-class army which is true not only to the Korean revolution but to the world revolution.

We are not starting from scratch in organizing revolutionary armed forces now.

In the past we brought up the Communists of the new generation in the organizations of the Young Communist League of Korea and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League. Thus we provided the core from which we can organize the revolutionary armed forces.

Furthermore, last year we gained some experience and learned some lessons by organizing the Korean Revolutionary Army and by carrying on political and military action.

On the basis of these successes and experiences we must, first, push ahead actively with the work of organizing an Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army with a core of fine young Communists seasoned and tested in the crucible of the hard-fought underground revolutionary struggle. By closely combining the organization of the guerrilla army with the masses' revolutionary advance, we shall admit progressive workers and peasants as well as patriotic youth, trained and tested in the practical revolutionary struggle, and strive to continue to reinforce the ranks.

In order to guarantee that the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army properly discharges its mission as a genuine people's army, a revolutionary army, we should intensify the struggle to consolidate its ranks politically and militarily while fully ensuring the Communists' leadership in it.

Obtaining arms is another important task to be carried out at the same time as the organization of the guerrilla army.

Men and weapons are the two elements of the armed forces. Arming is one of the basic factors in the success of the armed struggle.

How, then, should we equip the guerrilla army?

We have no source of weapons, nor anyone to give them to us. Therefore, we have no alternative but to get them by our own efforts.

The only way is to capture them from the enemy and to arm ourselves. True, this is a dangerous and difficult task. But if we actively attack the enemy, displaying bravery and a self-sacrificing spirit with a high degree of revolutionary determination and if, at the same time, we surprise them, skilfully utilizing and intensifying their weaknesses, then we are fully capable of seizing their weapons and arming ourselves. "Weapons are our life and soul! Oppose armed force with armed force!"—this must become our fighting slogan at present.

Under this slogan we are required to display a revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Thus, we shall take weapons from the Japanese imperialist aggressive army, the Chinese Northeastern Army which surrendered to Japanese imperialism, Japanese and Chinese northeast police, evil reactionary landlords and bureaucrats, and so obtain arms for the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army soon to be organized.

While seizing enemy weapons and arming ourselves, we must not neglect to make spears, swords, clubs and the like, for even without these primitive weapons, it is impossible to capture enemy weapons.

We have to begin by organizing small guerrilla units in different areas and arming them, and then gradually expand them into revolutionary armed forces of large units.

When we organize the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army with the fine sons and daughters of workers and peasants, we young Communists at the core, and give repeated political and military blows to Japanese imperialism by waging swift and flexible guerrilla warfare everywhere, the scoundrels will be rendered powerless and will surely be driven out of Korea and Manchuria.

2. ON ESTABLISHING A GUERRILLA BASE

To organize and develop the armed struggle through guerrilla warfare, a guerrilla base must be set up. A solid guerrilla base will make it possible to continually expand the armed ranks and wage protracted guerrilla warfare even when besieged by the formidable enemy. It will also make it possible for us to protect the revolutionary masses from the cold-blooded murder and barbarity of the enemy. In particular, as we fight the armed struggle with no state backing and no aid from outside, we badly need our own firm military base, a rear base. Furthermore, this

base is absolutely necessary in order to progress with preparations for the founding of the Communist Party and the revolutionary movement as a whole, while waging armed struggle.

A guerrilla base can take different forms according to the prevailing subjective and objective situation, the environment and conditions of struggle or the degree of preparation of armed forces.

Our present conditions demand the establishment of guerrilla zones—bases in the form of liberated base areas. Only when guerrilla zones, completely beyond the enemy's ruling system, are set up, will it be possible to protect the young revolutionary armed forces and the revolutionary masses and make successful military and political preparations which will enable us to develop the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle as a whole, concentrating on armed struggle.

To establish guerrilla zones we should, in the initial stage, struggle to revolutionize the broad rural areas.

The revolutionized rural area will, on the one hand, serve as the provisional centre from which the guerrilla army can conduct its operations until the guerrilla zones are established, and, on the other hand, it will serve as a firm basis for establishing them. Moreover, in the course of revolutionizing the countryside, valuable experience will be gained for founding such zones.

From now on, therefore, we must force the revolutionization of rural areas so that the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army, the moment it is organized, can rely on these areas to carry on guerrilla warfare and constantly expand its own military and political force. We will have to set up firm guerrilla bases or liberated areas in the favourable zones of revolutionized rural areas, as the conditions develop in time.

The establishment of a guerrilla base or liberated area must presuppose the following three basic conditions: first, there must be an economic base and a mass foundation to enlist protection and support from the revolutionary masses; second, it must be geographically advantageous for the guerrilla army to defend itself even with small armed forces and the site should be such that it would be difficult for the enemy to attack the guerrilla army even though he has up-to-date weapons; third, it must have armed forces of its own which should at least be capable of self-defence.

The mountainous area along the Tumangang River, the northern border area of our country, satisfies these conditions fairly well.

This is the area where more than 80 per cent of the population is composed of poverty-stricken peasants who immigrated from Korea, unable to endure the oppression and exploitation of Japanese imperialism and where the socialist enlightenment developed from early days, and so the national and class awareness of the masses is comparatively high.

In particular, it is here that revolutionary organizations rapidly expanded and a great many followers were united around them after the Mingyuehkou Meeting of last spring, and that the mass movement swiftly developed through the recent autumn struggle.

In addition, this area is covered with steep mountains and valleys as well as dense forests and so forms a natural fortress difficult for the enemies to attack even with their modern weapons, but easy for the guerrilla army to defend.

Also, as it immediately adjoins the Hamgyong and the Rangnim Mountains of our country, this area is conveniently placed for an advance into our homeland for the future revolutionary movement.

For these reasons we must set up guerrilla zones—guerrilla bases in the form of liberated areas—right in the mountainous and the revolutionized rural areas along the Tuman-gang River.

In the guerrilla zone we must not only develop the guerrilla army politically and militarily; we must also expand and reinforce paramilitary organizations such as the Red Guards and the Children's Vanguard and arm everyone in defence of the guerrilla base. At the same time we must actively train qualified cadres for the Korean revolution and unite the broad masses into a single revolutionary force through the intensified work of all the revolutionary organizations, thus energetically organizing and mobilizing them for victory in the armed conflict. In this zone we must also establish a revolutionary government, enforce democratic reforms, build a school, a hospital, an armoury, a publishing house, etc. and bring about a new revolutionary order.

Only by accomplishing these tasks can the guerrilla zone creditably perform its part as a base for the armed struggle, a base for the Korean revolution.

A guerrilla zone can be only consolidated when it is closely adjacent to the revolutionized rural areas. If not, it will fail to be in contact with the broad masses in the enemy-held area and will consequently be isolated, hemmed in by the enemy.

Therefore, we must concentrate on revolutionizing the rural areas even after the establishment of the guerrilla zone. To this end we must deploy the revolutionary organizations in the rural areas around it, and educate the masses in revolution. We must also make sure that our comrades hold the positions of village head and hsiang (township) head working at the lowest levels of the enemy's ruling institutions. If the broad masses are revolutionized and our men take these posts, then such an area is under enemy control only in name, but in actuality, it is, like the guerrilla zone, under the jurisdiction of the revolutionary government. When these revolutionized areas expand they will clearly favour the establishment, consolidation and development of the guerrilla zones, and will also guarantee very advantageous conditions for guerrilla operation.

For the purpose of stifling by arms the Korean people's national-liberation struggle, which is daily intensifying all over the northern border area of our country, the Japanese imperialists are now harshly suppressing revolutionary organizations, even massacring the Korean people, especially revolutionaries.

Therefore, unless we rapidly expand the revolutionized rural areas and successfully establish the guerrilla zones, there is a risk of losing the revolutionary masses.

So, we have to push ahead energetically with the work of setting up the guerrilla bases in close combination with the organization of the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army.

3. ON LAYING THE MASS FOUNDATION FOR THE ARMED STRUGGLE

In order to organize and proceed with armed struggle there must be a solid mass foundation on which the guerrilla army can depend in its operations.

Guerrilla warfare is, in essence, a people's warfare that presupposes the active participation of the masses. The energetic participation and support and encouragement of the people is the basic condition that guarantees the constant reinforcement of the guerrilla army and the success of guerrilla warfare. Only when there is a solid mass foundation and close ties of kinship with the masses can the guerrilla army break bottlenecks, overcome difficulties and win a final victory however protracted and arduous the struggle.

Therefore, we must firmly unite the broad sectors of the people under the banner of the anti-Japanese armed struggle by strengthening the organizational and political activity among them.

The present situation favours the promotion of the movement for the anti-Japanese national united front embracing all sectors of our people.

With the Japanese imperialist invasion of

Manchuria, the anti-Japanese sentiments of Korean people in all social strata have risen higher than ever before and the anti-Japanese struggle of the masses is rapidly gaining momentum.

In the homeland violent protest by workers, peasants, youth and students is increasing, and the anti-Japanese movement of conscientious nationalists and patriotic religious men is developing rapidly. In particular, the revolutionary spirit of the Korean peasants in east Manchuria is higher than ever before.

When we give full play to this mounting revolutionary spirit and the anti-Japanese sentiments of the masses and organize and mobilize them properly, we can form the anti-Japanese national united front on a nation-wide scale and lay a solid mass foundation for the armed struggle.

In the past we infiltrated workers, peasants and all other sectors of the Korean people in central and east Manchuria, formed the mass organizations such as the Labour Union, the Peasants' Association and the Anti-Imperialist League, and carried on active mass political work, uniting the broad masses under them. In the course of this the mass foundation for the armed struggle was gradually built up, and we accumulated rich experiences in mass political work.

In particular, we brought about a radical change in the mass political work in accordance with the correct organizational line laid down at the Mingyuehkou Meeting last spring. As a result, we revolutionized many rural districts all over the northern border area of our country and east Manchuria and, basing ourselves on this success, led the recent autumn struggle to victory.

On the basis of the successes and experiences in mass political work we must, in future, go among the broad sectors of anti-Japanese masses—workers, peasants, youth and students, intellectuals, petty bourgeoisie, national capitalists, religious men—and strengthen the work of educating, awakening and uniting them in the revolutionary organizations. In this way we shall lay a solid mass foundation for the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In order to lay a firm mass foundation for the armed struggle it is of great importance to get the majority of the people from all walks of life to join the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, the Peasants' Association, the Revolutionary Mutual Aid Society and other various revolutionary organizations, and strengthen their revolutionary education. To do this educational work well, we must first arm ourselves firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the working class and adopt the revolutionary work attitude of relying on the masses. If we fail to do so we cannot enjoy the trust of the majority of working people nor develop the mass movement. First of all, we must go among the basic masses of revolution—workers and peasants and carry on active propaganda by speech and pamphlets to suit the given situation and people. In due course we must bring the progressive elements among them to class awareness and train them to be revolutionaries. And we must ensure that they revolutionize their families and villages and further wide rural areas.

While developing the revolutionary leading core elements in each district and continuously raising their leadership role, we must form basic party organizations on an experimental basis, reinforce the YCL organizations and expand and strengthen numerous mass organizations. In the rural areas, in particular, it is necessary to strengthen the Peasants' Association, the Revolutionary Mutual Aid Society and the Anti-Imperialist League, actively receive the peasant masses into the organizations and give them organizational training.

To lay the firm mass foundation for the armed struggle we must also continue forming, training and expanding the revolutionary forces in revolutionary practice in a militant way.

While continuously encouraging the revolutionary advance of the masses we must, in the course of this, expand the revolutionary organizations and develop and train the revolutionary forces so as to lay a more solid mass foundation for the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

4. ON FORMING THE ANTI-JAPANESE UNITED FRONT OF THE KOREAN AND CHINESE PEOPLES

A successful armed struggle against Japanese imperialism also requires the formation of the broad anti-Japanese united front of the Korean and Chinese peoples.

The Japanese imperialists' occupation of Manchuria has stirred up the Chinese people's indignation. The mass of the Chinese people started with the anti-Japanese save-the-nation movement and some units of the Chinese Northeastern Army have risen in mutiny under the anti-Japanese banner.

It is a matter of urgency which brooks no delay to form the anti-Japanese united front of the Korean and Chinese peoples in the struggle against the common enemy, the Japanese imperialists.

Only when we form the united front with the anti-Japanese forces of the majority of the Chinese people will it be possible to combine the efforts of the Korean and Chinese peoples to the utmost and deal greater political and military blows against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Today, the most urgent need in organizing the anti-Japanese united front of the Korean and Chinese peoples, is to form a united front with the soldiers of the Chinese Northeastern Army who rose up holding the anti-Japanese save-the-nation banner against the Japanese imperialist invasion of Manchuria.

Overawed by the Japanese imperialist aggression in Manchuria, the Chinese northeast warlords wavered, did not resist and have ultimately escaped to China proper or surrendered to the Japanese imperialist aggressors. Chief of the northeast warlords, Chang Hsueh-liang, fled to Chinchou the moment the Japanese made inroads and then, in October, left Manchuria and went through Shanhaikuan over to China proper. Many other warlords in the military areas under the control of the Chinese Northeastern Army knelt down before the Japanese imperialist aggressors without even fighting and became their puppets, so betraying their homeland.

But many soldiers and some officers of national conscience in the Chinese Northeastern Army have mutinied against their warlords' attempt to surrender and have gone into the mountains.

In east Manchuria alone, there is a growing tendency to refuse to surrender to Japanese imperialism among the units of the Chinese Northeastern Army stationed in Holung and Yenchi; thousands of soldiers, in groups or individually, have already risen up against Japanese imperialism in Wangching, Antu and other districts.

We, therefore, should form a united front with the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units that separated from the Chinese Northeastern Army after mutinies under the banner of anti-Japanese national salvation. Then the anti-Japanese armed forces will rapidly grow in scope and strength and deal greater political and military blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressive forces.

Although they have rallied under the anti-Japanese banner, some units of the Chinese Anti-Japanese National-Salvation Army and the peasants' armed units now in mutiny are duped by the Japanese imperialists' false propaganda and by attempts to set the nations against each other; and they take a hostile attitude towards the Korean people, Communists in particular, saying that they are the "puppets of Japanese imperialism", and that they are going to "communize Manchuria."

Unless we make them realize their mistake and lead them in the right direction, it will be very difficult to unite the anti-Japanese forces and it will be impossible to con-

centrate our efforts on the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

Therefore, in order to expose the Japanese imperialists' deceptive propaganda against the Korean Communists and their trick of making the nations oppose each other, and to cement the militant unity of the Korean and Chinese peoples, we must do our utmost to form the united front with the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units.

To form this united front, we must, first of all, make bold approaches to the Chinese anti-Japanese units and strengthen the work among their soldiers.

Though the Chinese anti-Japanese units, a nationalist army, are not steadfast because of the vacillation and class limitations of the upper crust, they are big anti-Japanese forces. We must overcome their vacillation and dual characters through struggle, while actively encouraging their anti-Japanese element. At the same time, we must bring the rank and file, the basic masses in the anti-Japanese units, to the national and class awareness and thus actively lead them in the anti-Japanese struggle.

In forming the united front with the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units the basic principle to which to adhere, must be to form a united front among the rank and file and, firmly relying on it, the united front at the top level. The top level of the anti-Japanese units consists of warlords of landlord and capitalist origin, and so they constantly waver in the anti-Japanese struggle, whereas the absolute majority of the rank and file are the basic masses of worker and peasant origin who can actively participate in that struggle. Therefore, we must first direct our serious attention to going boldly among the masses of anti-Japanese soldiers and to forming the united front with them. Only when we base ourselves on the united front among the rank and file to form the united front at the top level can we easily overcome the latter's vacillation and irresolution and soundly develop the movement for an anti-Japanese united front as a whole.

However, we should not neglect to have contacts at the top level. An army is a group of strong esprit de corps, commanded by the superiors. So, if we make bold contacts with the high-ranking officers of the anti-Japanese units and win them over first, it will be a great help in forming the anti-Japanese united front.

As an organizational step for actively winning over the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units we must organize detached columns in Wangching and Antu where they gather. The detached columns must strive to win over the anti-Japanese units to expand our armed forces and, at the same time, increase organizational and political activity so that they may take an active part in the anti-Japanese struggle.

As mentioned above, we must strive to achieve the formation of the united front with the Chinese anti-Japanese units, simultaneously with organizing the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army in each county. By doing so, we shall forge ahead with the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism, the common enemy of the Korean and Chinese peoples.

5. ON STRENGTHENING THE WORK OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE

Comrades,

The successful implementation of our important tasks makes it imperative to establish basic party organizations in all areas and strengthen the work of the YCL organizations.

We achieved no small successes in improving and strengthening the leadership of the work of the YCL and other mass organizations in accordance with the decisions of the Mingyuehkou Meeting held last May.

On the basis of these successes we must continue to pay careful attention to forming

party organizations and strengthening the work of the YCL.

Only when the vanguard role of party organization is enhanced and the work of the YCL further strengthened, can we successfully carry out all the tasks that will arise in organizing and waging the armed struggle and make sound organizational and ideological preparations for founding a unified Marxist-Leninist party.

To establish the leadership elite of the guerrilla army and the organizational backbone of the Korean Communist Party to be founded in the future we must strengthen the life of Party organizations.

The organizational backbone of the revolution can only be formed through hard organizational training in the practical struggle. Therefore, we must accept into the party at grass-roots level those fine workers and peasants and progressive intellectuals who have been tempered in the mass political struggle, and give them even harder party training. In this way we shall bring them up to be the communist elite who establish the revolutionary world outlook, know no vacillation in any adversity and can be equal to any revolutionary task.

At present it is a very important task to strengthen the work of the YCL together with that of party organizations.

Since party organizations are still weak it is imperative to do good YCL work and keep on expanding its ranks. Only then can we form a group of pure new young Communists who are not poisoned by factionalism and the filths of various kinds of opportunism and establish the organizational backbone of Party building more soundly. Not only that, but only when we reinforce these ranks can we found the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army with fine young Communists at the core and briskly organize and launch a mass movement for supporting and helping the guerrilla army.

To enlarge the YCL ranks we need a good knowledge of the characteristics of young workers and peasants and all other sectors of youth and to strengthen the organizational and political work to suit them.

Some YCL functionaries, who have little knowledge of the specific features of youth from all walks of life, do poor work with the young workers and peasants and other youths of basic class origin, saying that they cannot play a vanguard role because of their poor education and that they cannot keep secrets; they also keep them away, instead of educating them, and fail to actively enlist them in the YCL ranks. As a result, the staunch young workers and peasants with strong class hatred and high fighting spirit stand outside the ranks for one reason or another.

If we are careless about influencing the working youth and peasant youth and do not actively accept them into the YCL ranks, we will be unable to create young Communists of basic class origin.

The YCL must attach the highest importance to work among the young workers and peasants.

Being young proletarians the working youth have a stronger revolutionary spirit, esprit de corps and sense of unity than their counterparts of any other class. Moreover, owing to their wretched plight—the absence of political rights and unbearable hunger and poverty, they have a vital interest in the revolution and naturally take the lead in the revolutionary struggle to overthrow the old society.

For this reason, even if they lack knowledge they can all be brought up as staunch young Communists when they are educated in revolution and recruited into the YCL ranks.

Peasant youth, who account for the majority of our youth, are suffering from the most outrageous oppression and harsh feudal exploitation under the torture of the Japanese imperialists and landlords.

Therefore, even though they are still backward politically and do not have enough organizational training, when they are brought

to class awakening and admitted to the YCL and other revolutionary organizations where they receive a good political education, they will go hand in hand with the working youth and creditably discharge their duties as the main force of the revolution.

It is of importance in YCL work to rally progressive students into the YCL organizations by working effectively amongst them.

They not only have a strong sense of justice and are sensitive to the progressive ideas and the trends of the time; they also have a very strong idea of social reform and anti-feudalism which will do away with the shackles of the old society and build a new one.

In particular, since the students of our country are subjected to the Japanese imperialists' suppression and discrimination against the Korean nation, their anti-Japanese sentiments are strong and their national awareness high. So, if they are given a good education and organizational training they will successfully play the role of pioneer by disseminating progressive socialist ideas, and educating and awakening the majority of workers and peasants, thus guiding them to the revolutionary movement.

In reinforcing the YCL ranks it is important to form many leadership core elements among the most progressive of the young workers and peasants in each locality. As the enemy's suppression becomes intensified only these elements in different areas can educate the majority of young people well, expand and develop the YCL organizations to suit the demand of the development of revolution and lead them to play the vanguard role creditably.

The YCL members must be pioneers in educating the masses and organizing and mobilizing them.

Revolutionary work always begins with mass political work, and to follow the political method of work is a revolutionary's basic duty. The YCL cadres must acquire the revolutionary method of work—they put confidence in the masses' strength and rely thoroughly on them and activate them in carrying on the revolutionary struggle.

Comrades,

Whether or not we can realize the historical cause of the country's restoration by organizing and waging the armed struggle and wiping out Japanese imperialism depends entirely upon how we discharge our assigned revolutionary tasks.

We are the revolutionaries who are determined to devote our very lives to the country's restoration and to the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Whatever ordeals and difficulties stand in our way, we will fulfil the duty of the Communists as revolutionaries by finally accomplishing our revolutionary tasks.

Let us all pool our strength and come out in the armed struggle to destroy Japanese imperialism.

Victory will surely be ours and the country's liberation achieved without fail.

Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement—a Mass Movement of a New Higher Form

Today the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party is mounting high at all fronts and units of socialist construction in our country.

Under the militant slogan of "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" our people are vigorously conducting the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, successfully carrying out the revolutionary cause of Juche and bringing about a new great upsurge and leap forward in revolution and construction.

This movement is an all-people onward movement which fully meets the demands of the Chollima Movement, the general line of our Party in the building of socialism, in line with the reality of today when the dyeing of the whole society with the Juche idea has come to the fore.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is a new mass movement based on the successes of the Chollima Workteam Movement and its in-depth development to a new higher stage.

The Chollima Workteam Movement has played and plays a great role in speeding up the socialist construction in our country for 20 years now.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

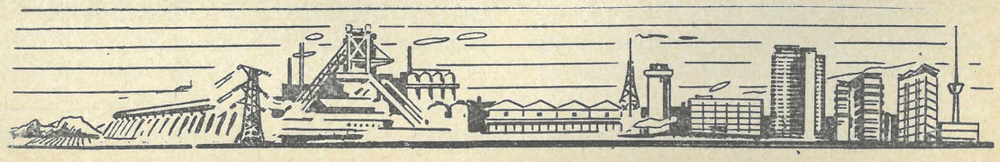
"The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are an objective requirement of socialist and communist construction. For Chollima riders and all working people, it is the most honourable duty to fight selflessly for the successful accomplishment of these three revolutions." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 52.)

Upholding the highly important teaching of the great leader, our people have laid the main stress on work with people, work with equipment and materials and work with books in the Chollima Workteam Movement.

This has led to great successes in the carrying out of the line of the three revolutions.

Great changes have taken place in the ideological life of people, their spiritual and moral qualities. The unquestioning loyalty of our working people to the great leader and the glorious Party has been displayed to the full as never before and the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the whole Party and the entire people around the respected and beloved leader has become indestructible.

Considerable progress has been noted also in the technical and cultural revolutions. The socialist independent national economy with the Juche industry as its backbone has grown stronger, and the technical and cultural levels of the working people have risen markedly



and our Juche national culture has been brought into full bloom.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is a new mass movement based on all these successes gained through the Chollima Workteam Movement.

A working-class party should initiate and develop a new mass movement correctly reflecting the situation created and subjective and objective demands at every stage of revolutionary development. Only then can it promote revolution and construction rapidly, keeping the high spirits of the masses.

Today the historic cause of dyeing the whole of society with the great Juche idea has come to the fore in our country. This reality called for a new mass movement.

In order to meet this new demand of revolutionary development, the great leader kindled the flames of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, a mass movement of a new higher form.

The ideological and theoretical basis of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is the same as that of the Chollima Workteam Movement. It is the immortal Juche idea of the great leader and his thought on the continued revolution.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is common with the Chollima Workteam Movement in its essence and central tasks.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is essentially a new mass movement designed to bring about national reunification and the complete victory of socialism as early as possible by pushing forward vigorously ideological remoulding of people and collective innovation drive in economic and cultural construction simultaneously in their organic combination according to the principles of the speed campaign and ideological battle.

The Chollima Workteam Movement is essentially a mass movement to build socialism better and faster by organically combining ideological remoulding with a collective innovation drive in production.

These two movements are alike in their central tasks. They are to carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

As you have seen above, the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is common with the Chollima Workteam Movement in a number of respects.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement initiated by the great leader is a revolutionary mass movement of a new higher form, an in-depth development of the Chollima Workteam Movement.

This movement sets itself an unprecedentedly high goal and fighting tasks.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today our Party, the revolutionary vanguard detachment of the Korean working class and working people, has put forward a militant programme of dyeing the whole of society with its revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and is striving to put it into effect. Dyeing the whole of society with one revolutionary idea is a very high demand and a difficult task."

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is a grand all-people onward movement which has the militant programme of dyeing the whole of society with the Juche idea set forth by our Party as its struggle slogan, as its general goal and puts it into practice.

As is clear from the militant slogan of "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" this movement calls for a very high level in the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, its central tasks, as demanded by the dyeing of the whole of society with the Juche idea.

The movement is a mass ideological remoulding movement of a higher form designed to make all the members of society true revolutionists of a Juche type by carrying out the ideological revolution more energetically as required by the dyeing of the whole of society with the Juche idea.

This movement aims, in the ideological revolution, at turning all the people into advanced elements, true revolutionaries of a

Juche type. The Juche-type revolutionist means a revolutionary who takes the great leader's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, as his firm world outlook and knows to be invariably and absolutely loyal to the respected and beloved leader and the glorious Party in all circumstances. It is the most distinctive feature of this movement that it makes a high demand of educating and remoulding all the members of society into such people.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is a mass technical reconstruction movement of a higher form which reflects a new demand of the reality today in which industrialization has been brought to completion and socialist construction has come to a higher stage.

The task of this movement in the technical revolution is to carry out the three major tasks of the technical revolution advanced by the great leader. They are to introduce semi-automation, automation and remote control in industry and bring about comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization in agriculture and the industrialization and modernization of agriculture to free the working people from arduous labour, and to emancipate the women from the heavy burden of household chores. This is a new high demand of the technical revolution.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is also a mass cultural reconstruction movement of a higher form conducted at a new stage of revolutionary development in which the building of a completely triumphant socialist society is on the order of the day.

In the cultural revolution this movement makes a high demand of stepping up the construction of socialist national culture, and making all the working people acquire the knowledge of the senior middle school graduate and more than one modern technique at present and the knowledge of the university graduate in the future and realizing the intellectualization of the whole society.

As you have seen above, the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is a movement of a higher form than former mass movements in its goals and the demand of its central tasks.

This movement is a mass movement of a new higher stage in its collectivist character and method.

Former mass movements were conducted mainly with the workteam as a unit, whereas the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is carried out with factory, enterprise, government or other organ and coop farm as a unit. This shows that the collectivist principle of "One for all and all for one!" is applied more thoroughly at a higher level.

This movement also applies comprehensively and thoroughly the principle of the speed campaign, the main form of battle in socialist construction, which promotes the grand march of Chollima most rapidly, and the principle of the ideological battle which renders it possible to conduct the remoulding of people most effectively. Thus it makes it possible to combine more properly the movement for educating and remoulding people with the collective innovation drive and rapidly promote them simultaneously.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, a mass movement of a new higher form, is organized and guided directly by the Party. So it is better organized and its politico-ideological level is much higher than former mass movements.

Indeed, the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is a mass grand onward movement of the highest-ever form. It is a movement designed to remake people, nature and society well and hasten national reunification by brilliantly embodying the immortal Juche idea; and it is an honourable revolutionary movement to forcefully expedite the revolutionary cause of Juche started and guided by the great leader.

The might and great vitality of this mass grand onward movement are fully displayed today in our country.

THE MONTHLY "SAMIL WOLGAN", A REVOLUTIONARY PUBLICATION

The monthly *Samil Wolgan* (March First) was a revolutionary publication and the organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (ARF) issued in the thick of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the new strategic policy of spreading the anti-Japanese armed struggle deep into the homeland, forming a Korea-wide anti-Japanese national united front and making full organizational and ideological preparations for the creation of a party, at the Nanhutou Meeting held in February 1936, and established the ARF, an anti-Japanese national united front organization, at the Tungkiang Meeting convened in May of the same year and made the meeting decide to publish the monthly *Samil Wolgan* as its organ.

Well aware that publications play a big role in the revolutionary struggle, the great leader had personally issued militant, revolutionary publications in the early days of his revolutionary activities, and around this time he planned to carry out the publishing work on a large scale and energetically promoted it. On December 1, 1936 the monthly magazine *Samil Wolgan* came out in a thick forest of Mt. Paekdu-san, which was followed by many other periodicals and books.

Samil Wolgan was a revolutionary politico-theoretical magazine for the popular masses which was guided by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal Juche idea and strove to carry the idea into reality. It was a new-type publication which took the Juche principles as the cornerstone of its activities and was constantly guided by the great leader, and was very faithful to the Party, the working class, the masses of the people and to reality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke in this vein at the time:

Oral propaganda, written propaganda, visual propaganda materials, newspaper, weekly and monthly should be plain and rich in their contents.

It is not advisable to use difficult-to-understand words complicatedly. Even a short written propaganda, if it is easy for people to grasp and touches their hearts, is more effective than several thousand ones poor and complicated in contents.

Samil Wolgan was rich in politico-ideological content, strong in publicism, highly militant and appealing. It was edited in new, diverse forms and was easy for people to understand. So it gripped the hearts of the people.

The magazine carried serially articles explaining in easy terms the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF charted by the great leader. Most of such articles and materials for education were written by the respected and beloved leader.

Samil Wolgan also gave articles analyzing the experiences and lessons of the Korean revolutionary movements, such as "Cause of Failure in the March 1st Movement," "Cause of the Independence Army's Setback," "Lesson from the Kwangju Students' Incident," and showing a new way to the victorious revolution in accordance with the Juche idea. Through such articles as "The Internal and External Situations," "Battle Results of the Revolutionary Army and People's Aid to It," "Expansion of the National-Liberation Front," "News of the ARF," it informed people in diverse forms and with living materials that the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) was dealing annihilating blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors everywhere, that the anti-Japanese armed forces were expanding with many young people joining the KPRA, and that the ARF-centred anti-Japanese national united front movement was developing forcefully. According to the Inaugural Declaration of the ARF, it called upon all the people, irrespective of class, sex, position, age and religious belief, etc., to unite as one and join the anti-Japanese, national-restoration front, those with money giving their money, those with food giving their food, those with skill and knowledge giving their skill and knowledge.

It fully exposed and scathingly denounced the aggressive policy of the Japanese imperialists, promoted the national and class awakening of the revolutionary masses, and put forward the militant struggle slogans, as required by the situation, to inspire them to fight resolutely against Japanese imperialism.

The issue of *Samil Wolgan* and other revolutionary publications itself was an arduous revolutionary struggle. Some comrades were killed by the enemy in the course of procuring printing apparatuses and materials or carrying out publishing work. The editorial staff made mimeographing ink and roller by themselves in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Even in the days of arduous marches and fierce battles the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw that they worked in the safest place and sent them provisions, clothes, footwear and other daily necessities. He frequented the printing shop in log cabins or caves in thick forests to show them the orientation of edition and look after their life with fatherly affection and give careful guidance in their work.

Samil Wolgan and other revolutionary publications were issued under such meticulous care and deep concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and distributed to the units of the KPRA and secretly to different parts of Korea and northeast China.

Samil Wolgan gave a new hope and confidence of national liberation to our people suffering from the Japanese imperialists' brutal colonial rule and energetically organized and mobilized them for the sacred struggle to liberate the country. It also greatly contributed to arming the revolutionaries and patriotic people with the revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and uniting closely them around him.

Soon after its publication several hundred patriotic youth volunteered to join the KPRA. Encouraged by the great idea spread by *Samil Wolgan* and other revolutionary publications, the participants in the independence movement, the nationalist Independence Army units and even the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units operating in northeast China joined the KPRA. And a great number of religious men, too, joined the ARF and gave active assistance in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

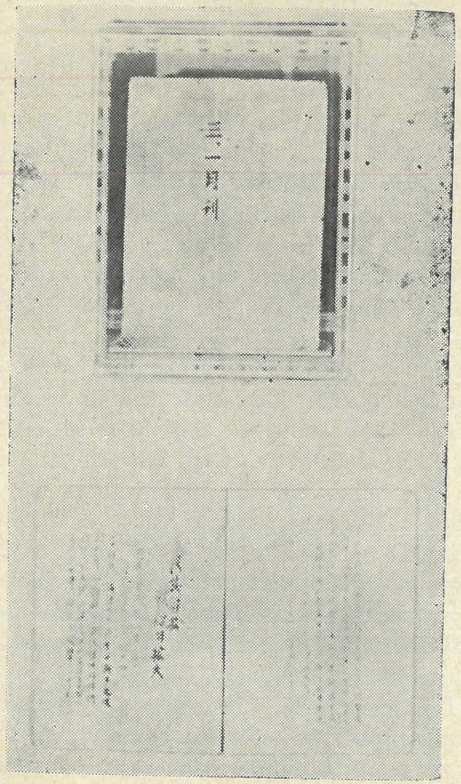
Samil Wolgan served the KPRA men as a textbook of their struggle and life and trained them to be fine revolutionary soldiers; it awakened revolutionaries operating separately in different places to unite them around the great leader and get them to follow his guidance.

Samil Wolgan greatly contributed to strengthening the revolutionary armed forces of the Korean people and expanding the anti-Japanese armed struggle, bringing together the anti-Japanese masses of various strata to form a strong anti-Japanese national united front and to rallying and training revolutionists and making the organizational and ideological preparations for the creation of a party.

The newspaper *Rodong Sinmun* and other publications and media of communication of our Party today are the direct continuators of the brilliant revolutionary traditions established by *Samil Wolgan* and other revolutionary publications in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Chang Sok Hae

The first issue of the monthly *Samil Wolgan* (March First), the organ of the ARF



The Saenal Juvenile Union—First Revolutionary Children's Organization in Our Country

Fifty years ago, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the Saenal (New Day) Juvenile Union (SJU), the first revolutionary children's organization in our country.

In 1926, at his young age of 14, he created the Down-with-Imperialism Union, which marked the point of departure in the independent development of our people's revolutionary struggle under the banner of Marxism-Leninism. In December of the same year, he organized the SJU in Fusung.

The SJU was a revolutionary organization of the rising generation fighting for the new day when Japanese imperialism would be driven out and the country liberated, when the old society would be overthrown and a new one free from exploitation and oppression built.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in those days:

"...If children unite their strength, they can fight Japanese imperialism. Only then can they fulfil their duty as the true children of Korea."

The great leader set the SJU the tasks of fighting against the Japanese imperialists and the landlords and capitalists, acquiring advanced thinking and military knowledge and carrying on anti-Japanese educational and propaganda work among Korean nationals in order to achieve the independence of Korea and the emancipation of the proletariat.

The fighting tasks of the SJU advanced by him gave a hope to our children who had been treated like a stone on the roadside and roused them to struggle. A large number of children full of vigor and strong in sense of justice joined the SJU, with a firm determination to bring the new day by themselves when the country would be liberated and a new society built.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung intensified the ideological education of the SJU members to develop in them love for their fatherland and people and hatred for the enemy and imbue them with the revolutionary thought of the working class. He energetically organized political studies, reading sessions, story-telling, lecture meetings, discussions and oratorical contests to suit the level and psychological features of the SJU members.

The great leader often told them about our history and geography, particularly about the patriots who had fought bravely against foreign invaders, about the crimes of the Japanese imperialist brigands who invaded our country and about the misery of the Korean people in colonial slavery. He also explained in easy terms how the landlords and capitalists exploited the workers and peasants, why revolution should be made and how, and what socialist and communist society was like. He explained problems from the easy ones to the difficult and complex ones and gradually raised their level.

Telling the SJU members to do military training well to foster the spirit of unity and acquire military knowledge to ably command the revolutionary army in the future, the great leader organized and guided their military drill.

The sandy beaches and forests along the upper Sungari River which flows through Fusung were a good place for military drill of the SJU members. There they conducted military drills and many sports activities.

The great leader gave them tasks—guard duty, feeling the enemy's movements, delivery of messages, and distribution of propaganda materials—to make them contribute to the revolutionary work and temper themselves through practical activities.

The SJU members actively participated in socio-political activities so that they could skilfully conduct political activities in the future. They frequently went among the masses of the people to imbue them with patriotism and class consciousness and conduct lectures and explanation to rouse them to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and spread revolutionary songs. They laid a special emphasis on art activities.

The great leader personally organized and guided their performance as a whole. He created many immortal classics such as play "An Jung Gun Shoots Hirobumi Ito," song-dances "Pride of 13 Provinces" and "Tansimjul", and revolutionary song "Song of Korea" and taught them to youth and children.

They made a performance tour of Fusung and rural villages around it with a colourful programme inspiring people with patriotism, spirit of unity and revolutionary spirit. Each time, the great leader made a passionate speech prior to performance, stirring the masses and evoking thunderous applause and cheers.

The great leader worked out the rules of behaviour for the SJU members and guided them to actively participate in their organizational life. He distributed pocket books among them and wrote down their names in them. He induced them to make an entry of their life and activities every day and review them at their meeting on Sunday. Through strong organizational life they tempered themselves ideologically, fostered the spirit of revolutionary organization and grew up to be revolutionary fighters who valued their political life.

In order to educate the SJU members and other children, young people and the people of all strata, the great leader published *Saenal,* the first revolutionary paper in our country. He personally procured a mimeograph, printing ink, stencil papers and other papers and wrote many articles for every issue of the paper.

The paper was distributed by SJU members but mainly by Mother Kang Ban Sok, an ardent revolutionary fighter. She visited Fusung and rural villages around it to distribute the paper among youth and children, peasants and women and roused them to struggle for national liberation.

Even after he moved the centre of his revolutionary activities to Kirin, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung guided revolutionary organizations in Fusung through letters or political workers. During school vacation he would go to Fusung and gave guidance in the work of the SJU. Thus, the SJU steadily expanded and developed and youth and children prepared themselves to shoulder the destiny of the country and work well for a new day. Later, the SJU members grew up to be young Communists and, under the guidance of the respected and beloved leader, fought heroically in the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and underground revolutionary organizations.

The red flag of the SJU was taken over by the Children's Corps and then by the Korean Juvenile Corps. The revolutionary flag, the flag of loyalty, of the Korean Juvenile Corps is fluttering forcefully today.

Bright is the future of the Korean juvenile movement which has deep and strong historical roots and of the Korean revolution which has reliable reserves always prepared.

Guiding Agriculture by Industrial Methods

Every year sees bumper harvest. This year we produced more than eight million tons of grain. And now our socialist countryside is bubbling over with the joy of rich crop.

Our county in the plain area along the west coast made a great progress in agricultural production this year, too, by doing scientific and technological farming as required by the Juche farming methods worked out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The coop farms in the western section of our county are engaged mainly in rice cultivation. They increased the per-*chongbo* rice yield by 1.5-2 tons on an average as against last year. The per-*chongbo* maize yield was 6.5-7.5 tons on an average on farms in the in-between area.

All fields in our county produced bountiful crops of cereals.

Rich harvest was reaped in fruit growing, vegetable cultivation, animal husbandry and sericulture.

All these proud successes achieved in our county represent the brilliant fruition and victory of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's wise guidance and the great thought of his rural theses; they are due to the thorough application of the best farming methods, the Juche farming methods, by guiding agriculture by industrial methods as required by the new agricultural guidance system.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Socialist agriculture, which is operated on a large scale and equipped with modern technology, must be directed by the industrial methods....

"The keystone of the industrial method of management is technical guidance of production."

The county coop farm management committee directly controlled, organized and guided all the activities of coop farms in the county—from planning to the organization of production, the development of technology, the supply of materials, the allocation of manpower and financial activities, with the main stress on the strengthened technological guidance of agricultural production, as required by the new agricultural guidance system. As a result, we could increase agricultural production rapidly and powerfully accelerate the socialist rural construction.

The keystone of the industrial method of management of agriculture is the technical guidance of agricultural production.

After the new agricultural guidance system was set up by the great leader, the county coop farm management committee conducted many times the surveys of the actual state of affairs in all domains of agriculture such as the establishment of climatic regions according to areas and the investigation of soil as a whole through its own dependable technical forces, and laid a scientific and technical foundation for speedily increasing agricultural production by using the natural conditions of the county comprehensively and effectively.

This paved the way to the scientific and technical guidance of agriculture including the proper distribution of crops and species on the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time.

The county coop farm management committee made a detailed plan for each field and the details of technical guidance in all farming processes for each field, on the basis of the data on actual technical conditions investigated and collected and the results of experiments.

It also arranged passing-on-technique and methodological lecture for major farming processes on the spot to help coop farms to do scientific and technical farming as required by the Juche farming methods.

A long spell of cold weather came under the influence of the cold front this spring. This was very bad for sowing rice in the cold bed. The county coop farm management committee, without waiting for weather growing warmer, guided farms to do spring sowing timely, and thus promoted farming processes invariably.

As a result, all coop farms sowed rice in good time, tended it well and bedded out its strong seedlings successfully without loss of time.

Faithful to the teaching of the great leader on giving priority to political work, work with people, in the guidance of farms by the industrial methods, the county coop farm management committee helped and taught personnel of lower units sincerely, so that the coop farm management personnel and farmers gave full scope to their activity and creative initiative in their work.

The Chaeryong Plain yielded a rich crop this year, too

A bumper crop of fruits

countywide plan for mechanizing farming operations.

This led to increase in the productivity and culture of agricultural labour and the great lessening of farmers' arduous labour.

The county coop farm management committee, using its powerful machines and other technical means, carried out timely and properly the vast projects, which were beyond imagination in the past, such as land improvement and leveling and capital construction on farms. In this way, it steadily consolidated and developed the socialist rural economic system.

Under the countywide well-organized water control system, irrigation and drainage facilities are repaired and reinforced in good time and the needed volume of water is always secured to irrigate fields as required by technical regulations. In this way we grow crops faster, protect them from drought and gather in a high and stable harvest from every field every year.

As seen above, the well-regulated technical guidance system renders it possible to link closely production, technique and planning and operate such processes in a unified way, and thus coordinate all kinds of activities for production and settle knotty problems without delay for the smooth progress of production.

From a sharp increase in our county's grain harvest, I can say for sure that the new agricultural guidance system established by the respected and beloved leader has enabled us to lay a solid scientific and technical foundation for agricultural production, and under the system, we will reap a high and stable harvest every year, in the future, too, in any bad weather.

We are full of a firm determination to work with might and main in the future, too, as in the past, along the path to victory indicated by the great leader, to further consolidate the socialist rural economic system.

A proper control over machines and technical means in the service of production and their effective use are of great importance in bringing about a boost in agricultural production.

Our county has now 4.3 tractors for each 100 *chongbo* of farm land and 120 trucks; each coop farm has 30 rice transplanters on an average and tractor-drawn farm machines of various types.

Under the unified control of a well-regulated machine-technical guidance system involving chief agronomist of the county coop farm management committee, technical personnel of the committee, the farm machine station and the mechanization workteams of the farms and tractor drivers, technical means are effectively operated and used, raising their utilization considerably and constantly expanding the assortment and scope of mechanized farming operations according to the

Kim Dae Sop
Chairman
Chaeryong County Coop Farm Management Committee
South Hwanghae Province

A Visit to Taean Electrical Machinery Plant

The motorboat carrying us ran down the Taedong-gang River, leaving foams of breaking waves behind it. It glided on the river for a while and turned round the bend of a hill. Then a forest of buildings, large and small, came in sight. It was the twice Chollima Taean Electrical Machinery Plant honoured with the "Order of Kim Il Sung."

When I arrived at Taean widely known as the cradle of the great Taean work system, I was greatly excited with the joy of seeing the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant which has turned into the country's powerful large electrical machinery production centre and a model factory in socialist economic management under the wise guidance and deep concern of the fatherly leader.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came to the plant and established the great Taean work system, a Juche-based industrial management system, in December 1961. Recalling the glorious event, I went into the plant compound.

Buildings standing orderly among well-grown trees, beautiful flower gardens and the grassy lawn like a spread green carpet reminded me of a park.

I came across vice-chief engineer in front of the production control room. He was very glad to see me again.

Leading me to a workshop, he said to me:

"I cannot tell you all about Taean today which underwent great change under the deep concern of the fatherly leader. 'Seeing is believing' as the proverb says...."

At the transformer assembly shop, an over-

Workers stepping up the production of ordered equipment, upholding the banner of the three revolutions

head crane was slowly lifting up one edge of bulky core as directed by a young man with transceiver. Every assembly man was busy with his task. From the size of tank, it was clear that the assembly of a giant transformer was nearing completion.

"These men manufactured a 200,000 kva transformer in a little over a month and made a report of loyalty to the fatherly leader. They make a go of everything and very quickly at that."

Then vice-chief engineer told me about the heroic deeds performed by the especially high-voltage transformer workteam in the assemblage of a 200,000 kva transformer for a chemical fertilizer factory.

When the plant had for the first time the task of producing a high-capacity transformer, the workteam members boldly resolved to turn out such capacity transformer, instead of making two 100,000 kva transformers. Many people supported the workteam members when they said they would manufacture the transformer with almost as much materials and equipment as needed in making a 100,000 kva transformer, but some of them wondered if that could be manufactured on the set date.

Faithful to the respected and beloved leader's teaching: **"To carry through the Party's policies we must persevere, bravely overcoming all difficulties,"** the workteam members did everything they could to fulfil in a month the task they had pledged to the great leader. They settled difficult technical problems and vigorously launched a technical innovation movement, strengthening creative cooperation with technicians.

The metal working workshop actively supported the transformer workshop. It devised and made a new machine with a five times greater capacity in manufacturing transformer tank to help the transformer workshop to produce the tank far ahead of schedule.

I heard similar stories at the generator workshop where new miracles and innovations were wrought every day in the assembly of 50,000 kva thermal power generators and at the insulator workshop where labour became easier and production was sharply boosted up by modernizing production processes.

The Taean workers made new-type bipolar dynamo No. 1 in three months which had been said to take a full year, No. 2 in two months and No. 3 in 20 days for the construction of a metallurgical giant in the northern region of the country. They made a 1,270 kw direct current dynamo, the heart of 2,500 hp diesel locomotive, only in 10 days. The strong fighting spirit displayed by the workers of Taean is a vivid manifestation of the indomitable spirit and revolutionary will of our working class who braves difficulties and trials, deeply conscious of its lofty mission charged by the time and revolution.

I went to see the insulator research institute of the plant which sets an example in self-reliance.

Laboratories and pilot plants were equipped with latest experimental and other apparatuses. At the glass wool workshop I saw spun glass flowing out ceaselessly like a silk yarn.

Technical innovations boosted the output of spun glass 2.5 times as against last year.

According to vice-chief engineer, the plant manufactured by itself new machines to turn out various copper plates and rolled steel of different sizes needed for electrical machinery. It also introduced comprehensive mechanization in the foundry, where the most difficult and laborious work had remained, to liberate completely its workers from heat-affected and harmful labour and treble its output.

Listening to him, I recalled what I saw just before on the big flash board:

"Between 1961 and 1975 the total output value of electrical machinery increased 4.1 times: generators 13.5 times, transformers 3.9 times and electric motors 2 times.

"23,320 inventions and new ideas introduced in production.

"Technical personnel grew 4.3 times, or one engineer or assistant engineer for every seven workers...."

The glorious path traversed by this plant since the introduction of the great Taean work system established by the great leader shows eloquently that the faster the economy develops and the greater the production scale becomes, the more production reserves grow and at a higher rate production develops steadily.

I left the plant, resolved to revisit the plant tomorrow which would produce large, high-speed and modern electrical machinery and introduce industrial television in all production processes through an intensified Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, faithful to the teaching of the great leader.

Kim Mun Ho

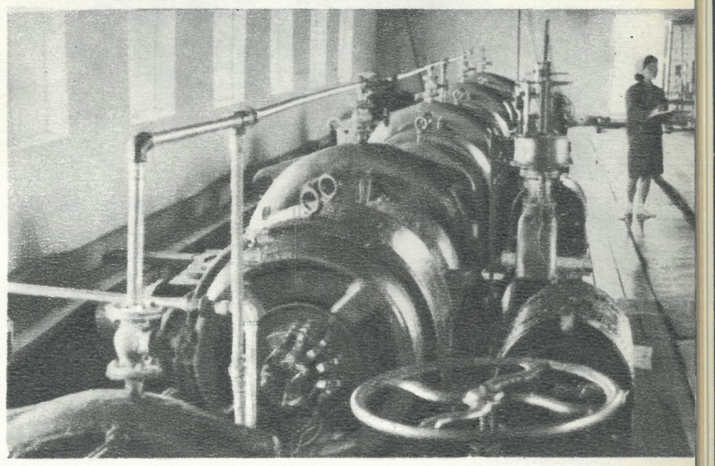
The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives an on-the-spot guidance to the Ryongjin Coop Farm in Kaechon county

The "monument in honour of the on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung" erected at the Sosura port

The Wunggi County Combined Farm has many modern farm machines. Photo shows the farm-machine sub-workteam of the Kulpo workteam

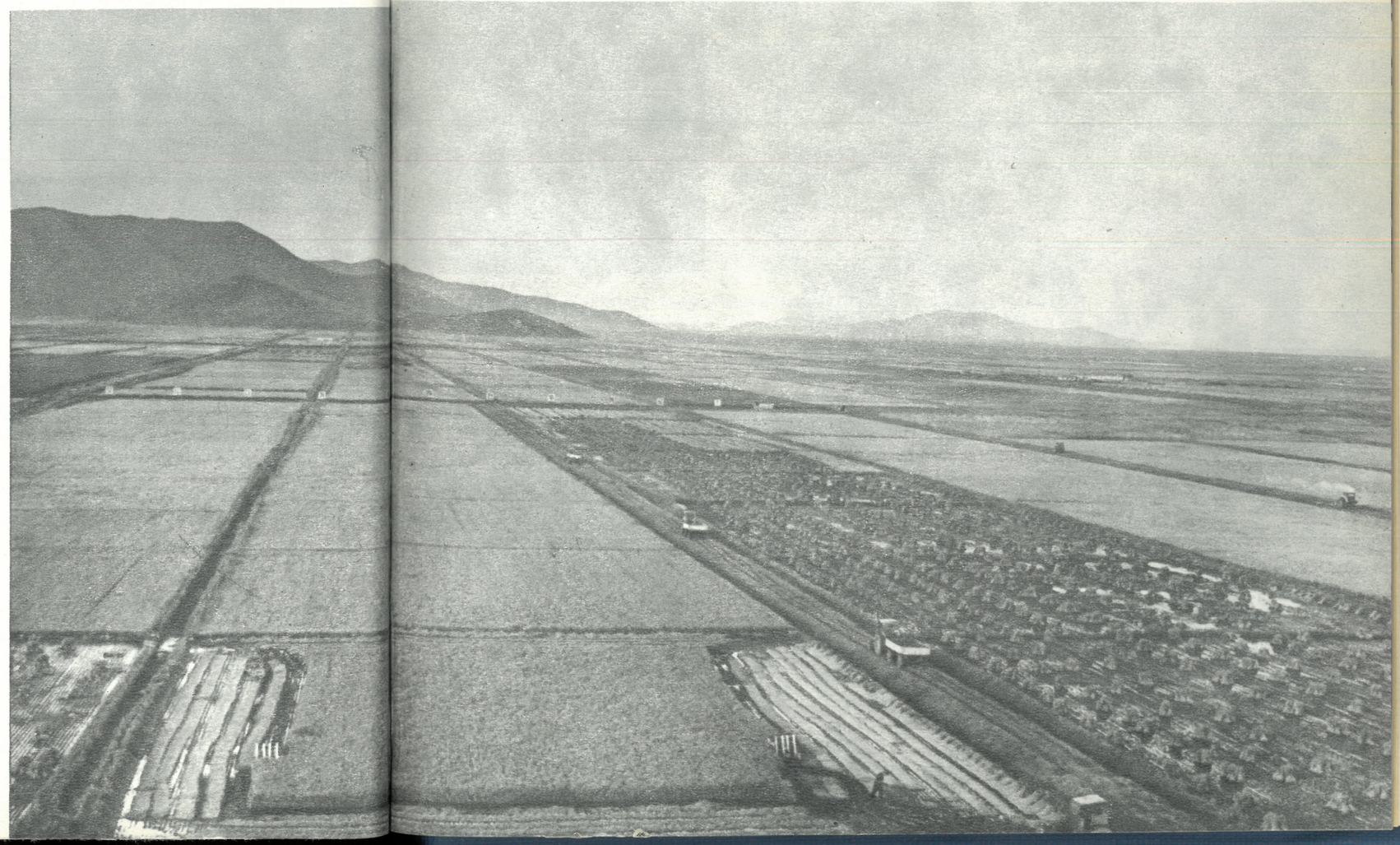
Wunggi Demonstrates the Great Vitality of the Rural Theses

— A Visit to the Wunggi County Combined Farm in North Hamgyong Province —

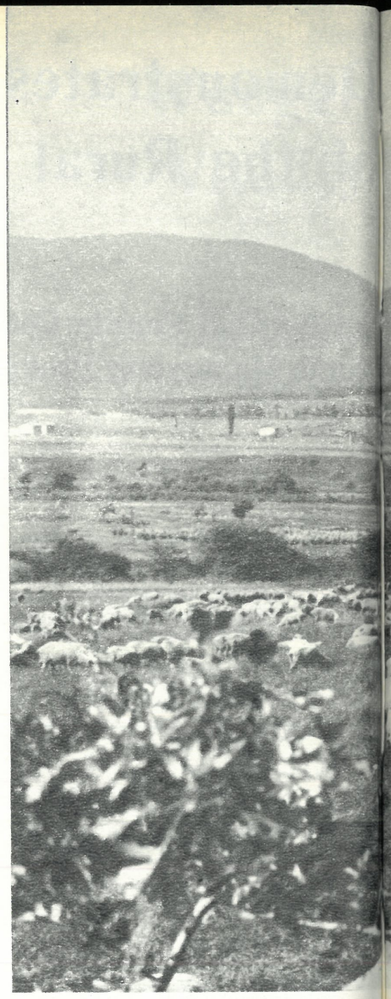


Modern pumping stations everywhere at the farm send life-giving water to the fields

The marsh yesterday has today turned into a plain yielding rich crop

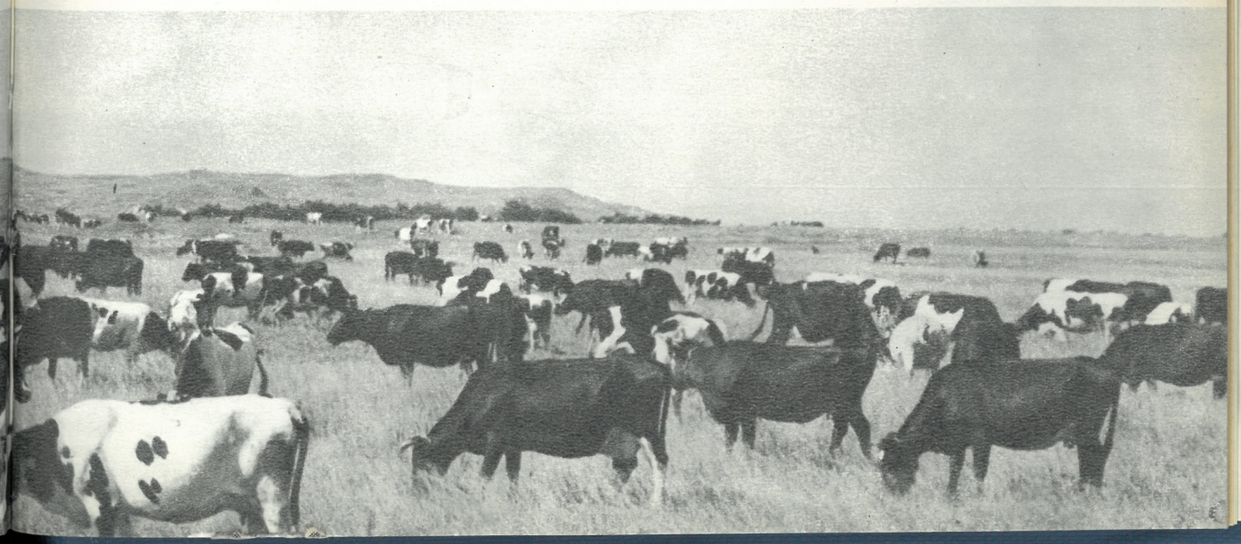


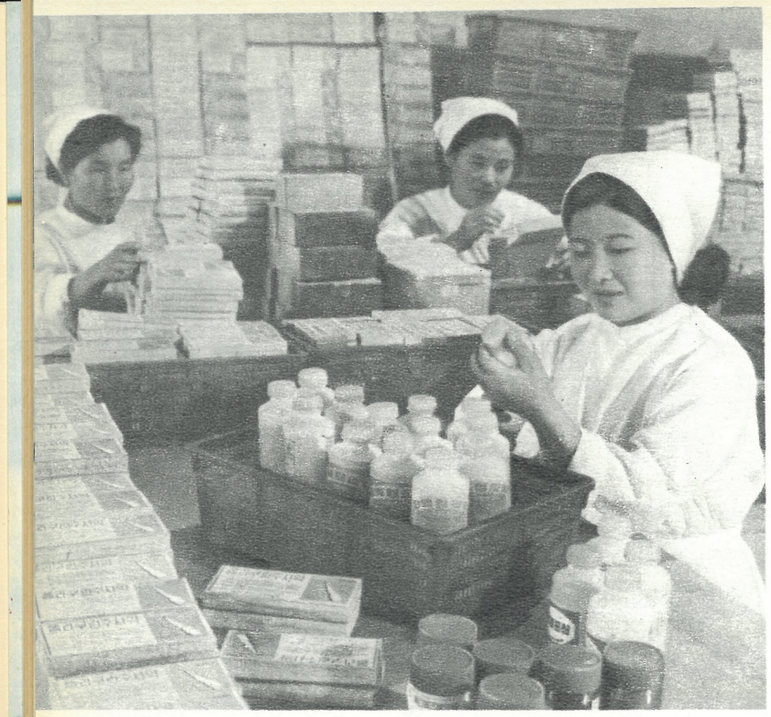
Many kinds of processed cow milk are produced



Milch cows grazing on a pasture

Sheep sent by the fatherly leader have begot large flocks of sheep





Scores of kinds of medicines are produced in the county

The fish-freezing factory of the fishery office

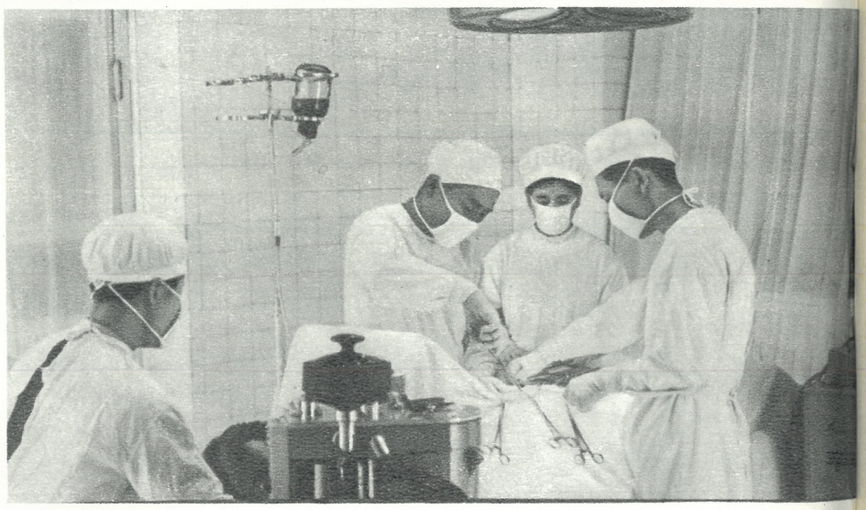
Canned duck is one of Wunggi's special products

Ducks are raised in the swamp which was left useless

Fishing boats return to the port, flying the flag of rich haul

Farmers acquire new farming techniques in the agricultural science and technology propaganda hall

Able doctors work at the modern county people's hospital



The milk processing workers of the Sosura milch cow farm have finished their day's work

I Found the Real Way to Scientific Pursuits under the Wing of the Fatherly Leader

As a scientist I enjoy the greatest honour and happiness in the world.

I always find my life worth living and fondly recollect how the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung carefully guided to fruitful scientific pursuits me who had been denied opportunities of scientific research.

Under the harsh colonial rule of Japanese imperialism before the country's liberation, our scientists could not use their knowledge and were subjected to unbearable maltreatment and humiliation.

Before liberation I graduated from the veterinary and zootechnical department of a college. But I could not even become an assistant because I was a stateless scientist. I was a mere servant to Japs and mine was starvation wage.

Veterinary science and veterinary scientists exist to promote the welfare of the people. But the livestock hygiene institute where I worked in the days of Japanese imperialist rule was engaged in scientific research in top secret, not for people but against them.

After I saw this, I began to feel the bitterness of disillusion about veterinary scientific pursuits.

Japanese imperialism was defeated and Korea was liberated, which brought me an immense joy.

But the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressors dashed my hopes and ambition to pieces.

I was driven to despair, unable to find where to go. One day, I heard a hope-giving news. It was about the conference of scientists and technicians held in the north in October 1946.

At the conference General Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero, made a historic speech illuminating the path for the Korean scientists.

The fatherly leader's speech gave me a new hope.

"I must go to the north where the way to fruitful scientific pursuits is open wide!" I made up my mind.

I, taking my family of six, came over to the north across the death line to place myself under the tender care of the fatherly leader.

It was one day of January 1947.

Quite unexpectedly, General Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero, wanted to see me.

With my heart throbbing with surging emotion and excitement I went to the office of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee where the great leader was working.

At the sight of me, the fatherly leader rose to his feet and walked up to me to gladly receive me.

Warmly taking my hands, the respected and beloved leader said that I must have suffered many hardships under the rule of Yankees and had much trouble to come over to the north, and urged me to sit down.

He had never left my mind, awake or as-

leep.

Moved to tears, I could not properly greet him and sat down as he urged.

After a while, the fatherly leader asked me whether I had taken my family and conditions were good in the hotel.

He said that our country had a mountain of work to do and needed the large-scale development of animal husbandry but felt a shortage of veterinarians and zootechnicians, and so it was imperative to train such technicians as soon as possible.

Then he said that livestock hygiene service and epizooty-prevention centres should be set up and medicines for livestock manufactured in great quantities to prevent epizooties, and showed me in detail how to do that.

The fatherly leader encouraged me to do much towards the building of a new Korea.

"I will answer your expectations without fail", I only said to him, moved by the fatherly leader's too deep trust in me who had no ability to mention and had done nothing special for the country.

A few days later, the great leader made me live in a fine dwelling and head the Livestock Hygiene Institute of North Korea and teach in Kim Il Sung University.

In this way, I started fruitful veterinary scientific pursuits which I had longed for, without any worries under the deep concern and care of the fatherly leader.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The prevention of livestock epizootics should be intensified for the development of animal husbandry. The most important thing in stockbreeding is to prevent epizootics."

The respected and beloved leader showed the absolutely correct ways for the development of our animal husbandry and veterinary science.

The great leader set up a veterinary science institute and appropriated a large sum of money for the development of veterinary science.

A new big institute began to rise at the foot of Mt. Taesong-san.

One day in May 1948, when the construction of the institute was in full swing, the fatherly leader, despite the claims of busy life in guiding the people in the building of a new country, visited the construction site of our institute.

That day, the great leader inspected every nook and corner of the construction site for hours, solved knotty problems, and warmly encouraged us.

Immensely inspired by the fatherly leader's on-the-spot guidance and solicitude, we stepped up the construction of the institute, while energetically conducting scientific research to stamp out epizootics at the same time.

Thus, we completed the project in a little over one year and manufactured ample medicines to prevent cattle-plague and pig pest.

The great leader holds us dear and spares nothing for our scientific research.

One day in June 1963, at the call of the fatherly leader, I went to where he was. There I found many workers in poultry industry and animal husbandry from all over the country.

There were various materials on our poultry industry and animal husbandry and scores of technical books on the desk of the great leader.

When we took our seats the fatherly leader said that he gathered us to discuss how to produce plenty of meat for the people.

The respected and beloved leader said that the promptest solution of the meat question in our country was to develop poultry industry and spoke about the bright outlook of our poultry industry. And he explained new big poultry plants to be built.

Listening to him, we were struck with admiration from beginning to end.

From then our poultry industry entered a new stage of development.

We, veterinary scientists, concentrated on research work for eradication of chicken diseases, the key to the development of poultry industry, and attained certain successes.

Yet, we had many problems to be solved in our scientific research to stamp out epizootics. We could not diagnose some diseases and could not even cure some diseases we diagnosed.

One day in June 1966, when we were making painstaking efforts to find a solution of this problem, the great leader visited a livestock institute in South Pyongan Province. I frankly told him that there still remained livestock diseases.

After a short deep thought the fatherly leader looked round us and asked us what microelements were in short supply, saying that diseases might come from microelement-deficiency. Then he kindly told us to make mixed fodder by ourselves to feed it to livestocks.

Later it was confirmed through practice that many livestock diseases came from microelement-deficiency.

Our research group began a research of microelements in accordance with the teachings of the great leader in real earnest and achieved a signal success in stamping out livestock diseases.

Indeed, our veterinary science was started by the respected and beloved leader and it has made rapid progress under his constant concern and wise guidance.

Now we have modern veterinary science institutes and a veterinary and zootechnical college, and epizootic prevention centres and large biological preparation plants distributed in different parts of the country like a cobweb.

At present epizootics, which were a big cancer in the development of livestock industry in the past, have disappeared and names of many livestock diseases are used only as scientific terms.

All this is due to the deep concern of the fatherly leader for the development of veterinary science.

Under the profound concern and care of the respected and beloved leader, I became an academician and doctor.

Recently I had the greatest honour of receiving "Kim Il Sung Prize", the highest prize in our country.

My sons and daughters—seven in all—graduated from university or colleges and are now engaged in scientific pursuits in major scientific research institutes as much as they please. The eldest son and eldest daughter have got the bachelor's degree.

I quite often think of the path I chose immediately after the country's liberation and have traversed so far:

Had I not come under the wing of the great and tender-hearted fatherly leader, what would my fate as a scientist and human being have been?

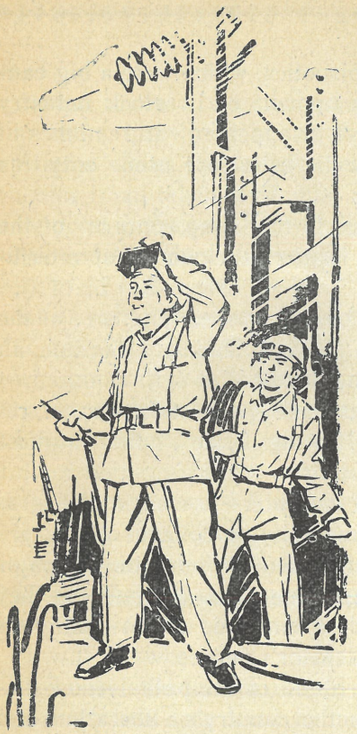
It is as clear as day.

I am highly proud of the path I chose and have traversed, the true path of scientific pursuits I have covered as a scientist serving the people under the deep care and guidance of the fatherly leader.

I will, in the future, too, faithfully follow the road indicated by the great leader, and devote the remainder of my life to the great leader, to the fatherland and the people and make my sons and daughters faithful to them.

Kim Jong Hui

DAM CONSTRUCTORS



Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung many monumental structures have gone up and are going up for the eternal prosperity of the country in different parts.

The dam constructors had rendered distinguished services in building Kanggye, Sodusu and many other hydropower stations and greatly contributed to the development of our power industry. They are undertaking the dam construction for the Taedong-gang Youth Power Station.

A giant dam planted deep into the earth is rising stopping the Taedong-gang River, and it is for the youth power station. Large jib cranes move busily carrying mortar on rail. Hundreds of heavy-duty trucks and scores of freight trains come in and out of the construction site. Bulldozers and excavators level and scoop and remove the earth in the riverbed.... Noises and buzzes of thousands of modern machines and vehicles, large and small, are the vivid reminder of the energy and enthusiasm of the builders.

Workers and technicians designed and are building by themselves the giant power station which would be another monumental structure for the country's permanent prosperity.

It is no easy job to control the capricious and raging water of the river.

Dam constructors have to make holes on sheer precipices, where even birds find it hard to perch, and combat with the biting cold, subterranean water gushing in torrents from rock crevices and unseasonable floods.

Whenever they meet with difficulty, the dam constructors tide it over, displaying mass heroism, revolutionary comradeship and collective wisdom.

Their uppermost thought is to make the far-reaching plan of the great leader a brilliant reality as early as possible, and they don't give their mind to remuneration.

They see the bright future of their country in their worthy struggle and deem it their highest honour to make their life worthwhile through it.

They are a big happy, harmonious family.

In the family they are trained to be revolutionists of a Juche type, socialist builders, able technicians.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Man is the most precious treasure in the world and he is also the most powerful. And our work is for the people and its success depends on the way we work with them."

Under the great concern and solicitude of the fatherly leader, they work and lead a happy life without any worries.

In the sunny central part of the residential quarter stands the well-appointed "Study Hall of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideas" where they study the great leader's revolutionary ideas and train themselves to be revolutionists of a Juche type.

There are various-type multi-storied modern dwelling houses for the constructors in the valleys or on the mid-slope of mountains around the construction site. They are in good harmony with the landscape. Well-stocked stores and cultural and welfare service establishments are also to be found there.

The construction enterprise runs its own foodstuff factories such as the rice-cooking plant and side-dish plant for working women. The Party policy of liberating women from the heavy burden of household chores is turning into reality here, too.

It also has a grand house of culture which boasts of more than 2,000 musical instruments of scores of kinds.

Performances are frequently given by the art circle members of the construction enterprise. Most of art pieces are products of builders, and their artistic level is high. Through labour they produce true working class art works. Their life is full of revolutionary optimism.

The builders enjoy the full benefit of free medical care.

The hospital of the construction enterprise is equipped with latest medical instruments and staffed with chosen able doctors, since special hospitals are far off. It has a hundred beds for patients.

The riverside is lined with nursery, a kindergarten, a primary school, a senior middle school and a higher technical school. The kindergarten is spacious—its floor space is 3,000 square metres. Thousands of children of builders study in the schools as much as they please, getting completely free education.

Constructors receive higher education which combines theory with practice at the technical college attached to the construction enterprise.

This builders' settlement is preferentially supplied with sea fish and vegetables and fruits produced in plain areas.

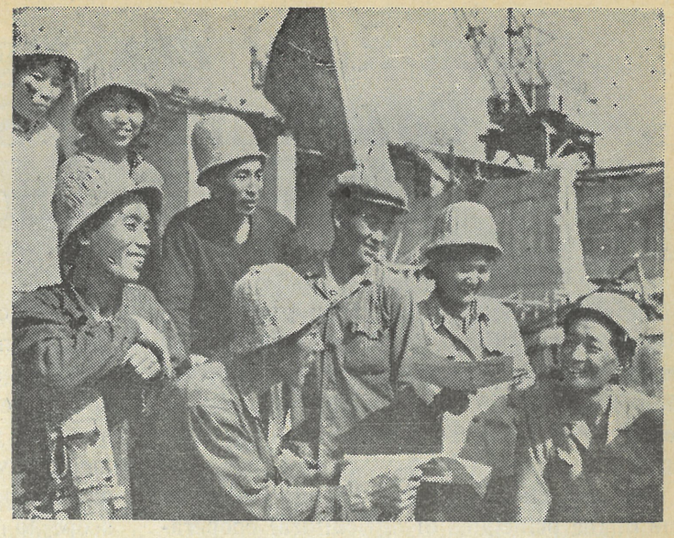
The farms of the construction enterprise raise ducks and milch cows for its workers.

The construction enterprise has its own well-appointed overnight rest home on the spot and a fine sanatorium on the east coast.

The dam builders had this to say about their happy life of today:

"We can say for sure that as good a life as the urban one means what we live. Now even the urban population envy us. They cannot enjoy such favours of nature as we do. We make it a rule to build our own settlement before the dam construction."

They are right. In the days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, builders of power station were denied schooling, driven like a beast of burden at construction sites threatening their lives every minute, and lived in board shacks, keeping off the chilly mountain wind with old straw bags. For them life was more hateful than death.



Constructors review their day's fruitful work proudly

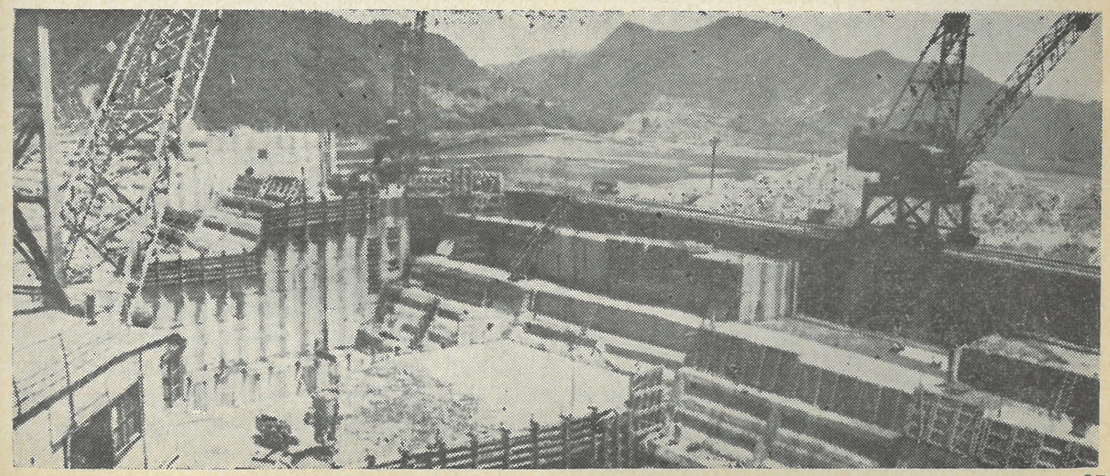
But their lot has radically improved now. Under the genuine socialist system established by the great leader they have become the masters of the country and live a real worthwhile life to the full today, enjoying his fatherly care and solicitude.

They are now energetically waging the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement to repay with loyalty the great favour and love of the fatherly leader who has brought them such glory and happiness as today.

By their efforts to be loyal to the great leader, the big dam of the Taedong-gang Youth Power Station, a grand monument to the age of the Workers' Party, will rise up soon.

Ko Dong Un

Part of the dam construction site of the magnificent power station



Our Rural Banking System, Contributor to Solution of Rural Question (2)

Under the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peasants' bank rendered a distinct service to the solution of the rural question during the period of socialist transformation of agriculture.

The respected and beloved leader set it as one of the principles of agricultural cooperation to strengthen guidance of the Party and the state and increase their support in this movement, and he attached great importance to raising the function and role of this bank as a way to do so.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The peasants' bank has a very important task and role to play in consolidation and development of the agricultural cooperative economy and in promotion of the agricultural cooperative movement.

"In carrying on the work to loan funds and other business affairs in future the peasants' bank should place the main accent on developing agriculture and improving the peasants' life rapidly."

Enhancing the function and role of the peasants' bank during the period of agricultural cooperation was, firstly, needed to let it perform the role of stronghold more satisfactorily in giving effective financial support of the state to the agricultural cooperative movement by way of increasing the loan of money to the fledgling cooperatives and directing constant attention to their management, and, secondly, to shore up the cooperatives' very weak economic foundation.

In fact, adequately financing agricultural cooperatives organized soon after the ceasefire was one of the key issues in solidifying their economic foundation and fully displaying their advantage. The need for this was keenly felt especially at the experimental stage of the agricultural cooperative movement. It was because the rapid consolidation of the cooperative economy to give a full scope to its superiority over the individual farming would facilitate the development of this movement into a mass stage.

In view of the urgent need for the Party and the state to increase their support, their financial support in particular, to the cooperative movement and on the basis of a scientific analysis of the actual state of financial affairs in the rural community, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a most correct financial policy so that the peasants' bank could go a long way toward the socialist transformation of agriculture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The peasants' bank should preferentially meet the financial demand of agricultural cooperatives. It should lend money to agricultural cooperatives on a long-term basis as the fund to buy draught oxen and farming facilities.

"Officials of the peasants' bank should always bring themselves closer to the reality of the rural community and acquaint themselves deeply with the actual situation of agricultural cooperatives one by one and steadily improve and strengthen the financial support to them."

In accordance with the respected and beloved leader's policy the peasants' bank held fast to the principle of loaning out preferentially to the newly-organized agricultural cooperatives. Long-term loan redeemable in four years at the maximum was granted to the agricultural cooperatives and short-term loan went to individual peasants. The interest on the former was fixed much lower than that on the latter.

The application of the aforesaid principle in bank loan not only contributed to rapidly fortifying the agricultural cooperatives' economic foundation and displaying their advantage but also played an important part in encouraging individual peasants to join the cooperatives voluntarily.

At the time when the agricultural cooperative movement was progressing on a mass scale, the state funds were also used as the source of loaning by the peasants' bank.

As mentioned before, the peasants' bank, a cooperative credit organ, raised the lendable funds on its own—by encouraging investment and savings.

This sort of funds, however, was not large enough to fully meet the agricultural cooperatives' financial demand that grew rapidly as their number increased and their economy expanded on a nationwide scale with fast progress in the cooperative movement.

Meanwhile, the socialist accumulation augmented at a fast rate and the financial foundation of the country became solid still more in those days, as production increased sharply in all branches of the national economy. This opened up possibilities for the state to meet the financial demand of agricultural cooperatives with its own funds. This allowed the peasants' bank to increase its own funds and, at the same time, use more state funds.

It gave financial support to agricultural cooperatives opportunely and properly, basing itself on day-to-day first-hand information of the actual state of their economic affairs and on correct calculation of their financial needs. Thus, it performed a great role in consolidating and developing the cooperative economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced an original policy that called for transforming the rural banking system and forming the rural credit cooperatives to fit in with the new circumstances where the socialist transformation of the rural economy was nearing completion, and gave intelligent guidance for its implementation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"...the socialist reorganization of our rural community needs simultaneous development of the consumers' cooperatives and the credit cooperatives....

"It is advisable to reorganize the peasants' bank into a state-run agricultural bank and settle accounts with its shareholders. Then, they should be induced to invest the money in forming a credit cooperative in each rural *ri*."

As the advanced socialist relation of production was holding sway in the countryside, the rural economy was confronted with a formidable task to reinforce the socialist system established in the countryside and, on this basis, develop the agricultural productive forces and raise the farmers' living standards still higher. So, there arose a need to reorganize, in conformity with the new demand of the reality, the peasants' bank into a state-run bank whereby the state would give greater financial support to the agricultural cooperatives, strengthen its guidance and control over them with utmost responsibility.

As already mentioned, the main business of the peasants' bank was to meet the demand of peasants for funds in their agricultural production and their occasional demand for living expense, whereas the state-run agricultural bank was to deal mainly with the business of loaning out for agricultural production. Such being the case, it was necessary to newly form the rural credit cooperatives so as to temporarily help the peasants cover their living expenses.

It was essential also to elimination of the last vestige of capitalist exploitation and sure victory of socialism in the realm of rural credit.

Exploitation through usury by some undesirable, rich peasants and profiteers lingered in

our countryside during the period of agricultural cooperation, though it was not a noticeable phenomenon.

In order to root out such practices of exploitation the credit cooperative had to be established in rural village, a unit which was well informed about the living conditions of individual cooperative members.

The great leader made it certain that the reorganization of the peasants' bank into an agricultural bank was preceded by formation of the rural credit cooperatives, and suggested their organizational principles and the methods of their management.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The credit cooperative should help its members remedy their minor troubles. It is to raise its funds by calling in shares. If its funds fall short, the agricultural bank can give it a little help. It may deal with savings, too."

The funds of credit cooperative consisted of the money invested by the peasants, the money deposited in it and the loan made from the agricultural bank. Each share was priced at five *won*. Peasants were allowed to buy the shares without restriction—as many as they could afford.

The rural credit cooperative was formed in every *ri*, and also in fishing villages. Its nationwide network was formed in only two months or three. Afterwards, the credit cooperatives were absorbed by the agricultural cooperatives as the latter were amalgamated with *ri* as a unit, and their business was transferred to the credit section of the management board of the agricultural and the fishery cooperative.

The credit cooperative (or the aforesaid credit section) granted loan to its members to help them meet the expenses for side line and the urgent needs for money to buy consumer goods.

Its highest body was the general membership meeting or the conference of their representatives, and the democratic principle was observed in its management.

As a rule, loans were granted exclusively to its members who invested. But bereaved families of revolutionists and supportless people were exception, even if they didn't invest.

Money was loaned out within the limit of 200 *won*, in case the agricultural cooperative management board okayed the application of its members. The time of year-end account settlement was set as the deadline of redemption.

Extremely low interest was set on the loan. Part of the profit earned by the credit cooperatives was set aside as joint funds and the rest was paid to shareholders as dividend.

The credit cooperative was a most adequate establishment that could satisfactorily meet the occasional demand of the agricultural cooperative members for living expenses, following the principle that the Party and state were to be responsible not only for the guidance in the management of agricultural cooperatives but also for looking after the life of their members.

The reorganization of the peasants' bank into the agricultural bank was done by the government decree. The agricultural bank, run with state funds, gave financial support to both the agricultural and credit cooperatives and guided and controlled their management.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's policy of establishing the rural credit cooperatives and reorganizing the peasants' bank into the agricultural bank was a unique policy that gave a most correct pointer to the solution of the problem of socialist rural banking on the steadfast stand of Juche.

As a result of the successful execution of this policy, our agricultural bank and credit cooperative played a great role in further consolidating the socialist rural economy, particularly in quickly developing the productive forces of agriculture and rooting up the capitalist exploitation in the domain of rural credit, around the time when agricultural cooperation was brought to completion.

(The End)

Han Ok Yon

YOUNG "Botanists"

They confirm and enrich their knowledge acquired in the classroom through practice

Not long ago I visited the Song-o Senior Middle School, Sinchon county, South Hwanghae Province. Compulsory 11-year education was in force in this school, too. My ears were delighted by ringing reading sounds and merry singing from classrooms.

Trees in the campus arrested my eye. They were enough to show how carefully the pupils tend them.

My eye was caught particularly by white apricot trees, head-pad-shaped peach trees, plum trees whose different branches bear ten different fruits, peach trees putting out red beautiful flowers, curiously stretching out poplars, pheasant-shaped short juniper trees....

Guided by the principal Li Hyong Gap, I looked round the campus and was struck with admiration. He boasted that the botanical study group members were little "botanists."

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Pupils should learn which trees grow fast and where different kinds of trees are used while planting and tending them. Raising rabbits or sheep, they should also learn the habits of domestic animals and what they eat best."

Faithful to the teaching of the great leader, the pupils of this school raise rabbits, sheep and other domestic animals well. They also plant and tend trees for their study.

The school looks like a big botanical garden. It has a teaching botanical garden, an orchard and experimental plots.

According to the principal, the teaching botanical garden and the hothouse have alpine, in-between and lowland plants, shade trees, fruit trees, oil-bearing trees, wild fruit trees, medicinal herbs, livestock-eating grasses and noxious grasses, more than 150 species in all.

A small teaching botanical garden was found in the most sunny place and a biological room was well-appointed.

Around rabbit sheds sequoia trees were planted and in a reading spot a Korean map was formed with wild trees.

Trees were planted everywhere in the school, including front and back yards, for the botanical studies of pupils.

When I went to a hothouse, there the members of the botanical study group were speaking about the results of their experiment to know the dominant law. The speech of the pupil Mun Su Ok was particularly interesting. She explained convincingly the dominant law with the results of her experiment on pea.

When I said that her botanical knowledge as a middle school girl was wonderful, botanical teacher Li Yong Gil spoke about their botanical study with a smile:

"We teach pupils the laws of the vegetable kingdom theoretically in the classroom. The botanical study group members confirm and enrich their knowledge acquired in the classroom through observation, experiments and practices, in the teaching botanical garden, hothouses and the biological room."

After school the study group members make experiments or practices according to their study plans, and on every Thursday they exchange the results of their study such as the results of observation of phenomena of heterosis or natural variation, grafting and so on, or attend lectures given by teachers in the teaching botanical garden, the biological room or hothouses.

They quite often go to mountains and other places for plant collection, and to coop farms and research institutes for the deep studies of budding, growing, flowering and ripening of crops.

Members of the botanical study group frequently exchange the results of their study

The pupils of the school understand well laws of nature by confirming theoretical knowledge acquired in their classroom through experiment, practice and observation. Thus they deepen their conviction that man is fully capable of transforming nature as he wishes.

In Sinchon the US imperialist invaders killed mercilessly many patriots during the Fatherland Liberation War.

They attempted to kill all the population of this county brutally. But our younger generation are growing up healthily and happily under the warm care of the fatherly leader.

They are little avengers on US imperialism, the sworn enemy of our people, and the dependable future masters of our country.

They are studying hard to make more beautiful this socialist paradise built by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In recent years alone the pupils of the school sent over 100,000 boxthorns to people in different areas of the province and fine potted plants to the organs in the county. They also planted in Mt. Hoam-san a great number of accasias, wild walnut trees, pine-nut trees and larch trees. As a result, Sinchon stained with the blood of numberless patriots during the past Fatherland Liberation War has become a thickly wooded beautiful county.

The pupils are now confident that they can tame nature, and they are doing so in reality.

With a deep conviction of the bright future, I left the school.

Kim Ryong Sok

No One Can Hinder Our People from Reunifying Their Country Independently

Reunifying their divided country is the unanimous desire and supreme national task of our people.

Ours is a homogeneous nation who can never be bisected and cannot live divided.

It is a proud single nation who had made a long history on one and the same territory, building up its honour and prosperity. Neither historical trials nor the long tyrannical colonial rule of the Japanese imperialist brigands and their national assimilation policy could stamp out our nation's patriotic traditions and oneness.

Particularly after they came under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, our people defeated two formidable imperialisms, Japanese and US imperialisms, by themselves and enhanced national dignity and glorified their name and built a mighty and dignified socialist state no one dare to touch.

The bisection of such a nation can never be tolerated. In the southern half of the country, national sovereignty is trampled underfoot and our compatriots have been reduced to colonial slaves. We cannot maintain the tragic reality any longer nor can we hand down to our posterity a divided country.

This is our people's unshakable will.

Today the whole land of 3,000 *ri* is alive with an ardent desire for reunification and the people's struggle is mounting higher and higher in south Korea to sweep away the foreign aggressors and the quislings, regain national sovereignty, win freedom and liberation and achieve reunification. Everywhere in the world the Korean nationals are strongly calling for reunification.

No force on earth can check the powerful patriotic struggle of our nation for the country's reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The question of our country's reunification is essentially a question of taking back the territory and population robbed by the foreign imperialists and ensuring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale." ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 31.)

Korea belongs to the Korean people.

Our people's desire for reunification is based on their strong will to drive the foreign forces of aggression out of south Korea and regain national sovereignty, maintain the ties of a homogeneous nation and become true masters of their destiny.

Our people fully experienced the agony of a subordinated nation, a people without sovereignty, during Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and today, too, the south Korean people thoroughly experience it.

That is why all Koreans who love the country and the nation and value the dignity and independence of human being are eager for the complete reunification and independence of their country and are fighting for reunification with a firm resolution to devote their all to it.

The entire Korean people are fighting for reunification out of an earnest desire to have the great leader as the sun of the nation forever and live a happy life under his tender care.

Our people have entrusted their destinies entirely to the great leader, looking up to him as the sun of the nation, as the liberator of

the nation.

The south Korean people under the occupation of US imperialism, too, are vigorously fighting for reunification, well aware that only when they advance along the road indicated by the great leader, can they achieve the country's reunification and independence and the eternal prosperity of the nation.

They clearly see a new worthwhile life and great national prosperity they will enjoy in the future after the country's reunification in the brilliant reality of the northern half of the Republic which has turned into a socialist paradise under the wise guidance of the great leader.

Therefore, they are looking forward to the day of reunification, holding the great leader in high esteem as the salvation star of the nation. They are unanimous in saying: "Only General Kim Il Sung can reunify the divided country" and "The country must be reunified and we must be under the wings of President Kim Il Sung as early as possible. Only then we, too, can live well." This is precisely the public sentiment in south Korea.

Our people's desire for national reunification is so earnest and strong.

Terrified by the ever-mounting patriotic movement of our people, US imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are trying in every way to repress the south Korean people's aspiration for reunification and perpetuate the split.

In order to keep south Korea as their permanent colony for plunder and their military base for aggression, the US imperialists are working in every way to perpetuate our country's division.

US imperialism is the author of Korea's split, the main obstacle to reunification and the source of tension. Without ending the occupation of south Korea by US imperialism, the main foreign force hampering Korea's reunification, and its interference, Korea's independent, peaceful reunification is impossible.

For their power and prosperity, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have offered south Korea to US imperialism as its colony and military base and are pleading for its permanent occupation of south Korea and arresting, imprisoning and killing right and left those who demand freedom, democracy and national reunification, as the butcher of the nation. They overruled the North-South Joint Statement and are madly preparing for a criminal war of northward aggression, crying for "anti-communism" and "prevailing over communism".

This is a way of existence peculiar to the dirty flunkey-traitors forsaken by the time and people and the last-ditch efforts of human scums.

The anachronistic reckless acts of US imperialism and its lackeys make our people desirous of reunification come out more energetically in the nationwide struggle for national reunification.

In defiance of the harsh fascist suppression of the enemies, the patriotic people of south Korea are valiantly fighting to overthrow the atrocious "Yushin" (revitalization) dictatorship of the traitor Pak Jung Hi and realize the democratization of society and national reunification, shouting: "Traitor Pak Jung Hi, resign from power" and "Let's hold aloft the banner of democracy and national reunification."

Through struggle, the patriotic and democratic forces of south Korea are being trained to be invincible forces to wipe out the aggressors and the quislings.

An ever-increasing number of world people extend full support and firm solidarity to our people's struggle to reunify their country by themselves, denouncing US imperialism and its stooges for their Korea-splitting moves.

Ours is an era of independence when the once exploited and oppressed peoples have freed themselves from imperialist colonial yoke and become the master of their destinies.

No force on earth can ever stem our people's struggle for independent reunification.

An end will be put to the colonial-military fascist rule of US imperialism in south Korea and the historic cause of our people for independent reunification realized without fail.

Pak Gon Il

US Imperialism Has Stepped Up War Preparations in Systematic Violation of Korean Armistice Agreement

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The US imperialists have incessantly increased their military potentialities in south Korea in systematic violation of the Armistice Agreement after the war, and in recent years in particular, have embarked upon further reinforcing them. This is directly related to the frantic US imperialist preparations in south Korea for another war of aggression against the DPRK."

The US imperialists, the author of aggression and war, have systematically violated the Armistice Agreement. Violations of the Korean Armistice Agreement number over 203,000 cases for 23 years following the truce.

The Korean Armistice Agreement provides for convening a political conference of a higher level to settle through negotiation the questions of the peaceful settlement of the Korean question within three months after the conclusion of the truce.

But the US imperialists unilaterally sabotaged the convocation of the political conference and prevented the Armistice Commission from performing its functions and role, thus hindering the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

In August 1953 they concluded the "South Korea-US Mutual Defence Pact" with the south Korean puppets, in flagrant violation of Paragraph 60 of the Armistice Agreement which stipulates the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, with a sinister aim to perpetuate their military occupation of south Korea.

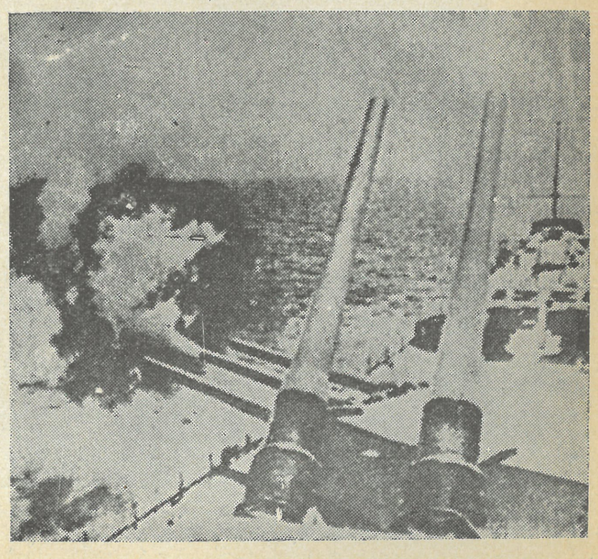
On the strength of the "pact" they increased their aggressive armed forces in south Korea, shipped into there lethal weapons in large quantities and handed over a large amount of military equipment to the puppets.

In order to reinforce their troops and introduce military equipment in south Korea at will, in 1956 the US imperialist aggressors forced out of south Korea the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams charged with the mission of inspecting the observance of the armistice in Korea, and in 1957 they unilaterally and perfidiously abrogated Sub-paragraph 13d of the Armistice Agreement banning the introduction into Korea of reinforcing operational equipment.

For war preparations, they moved the "UN Command" from Japan to south Korea, brought in the US 1st cavalry division and reorganized it into a pentomic division and illegally took in various atomic weapons and guided missiles and flying corps capable of carrying them.

After they were kicked out of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, they, in more open violation of the Armistice Agreement, have taken

The US imperialist invaders are frantically conducting boisterous war exercises to ignite a new war in Korea



into south Korea nuclear weapons and tactical combat flying corps and other troops of war experience and even moved the "missile command" and the "air force defence command" to south Korea to turn it into a nuclear base.

Recently they brought into south Korea the US 8th tactical combat flying corps from Thailand, an "F-111" fighter-bomber group from the US mainland, 4,600 tons of ammunition including rocket shells from Japan proper, an "F-4" supersonic fighter group and over 1,800 marines from Okinawa and deployed fully-armed US and puppet troops 400,000 strong in the area along the Military Demarcation Line. All this furnishes an irrefutable proof of their deliberate violation of the Armistice Agreement.

They shipped in lots of nuclear bombs and shells, nuclear warheads and mines and placed them near the Military Demarcation Line, in violation of the Armistice Agreement.

They also send periodically fighter-bombers carrying nuclear bombs from the US and Japan to south Korea and the nuclear aircraft carrier "Midway" and other warships into the sea off south Korea according to plans.

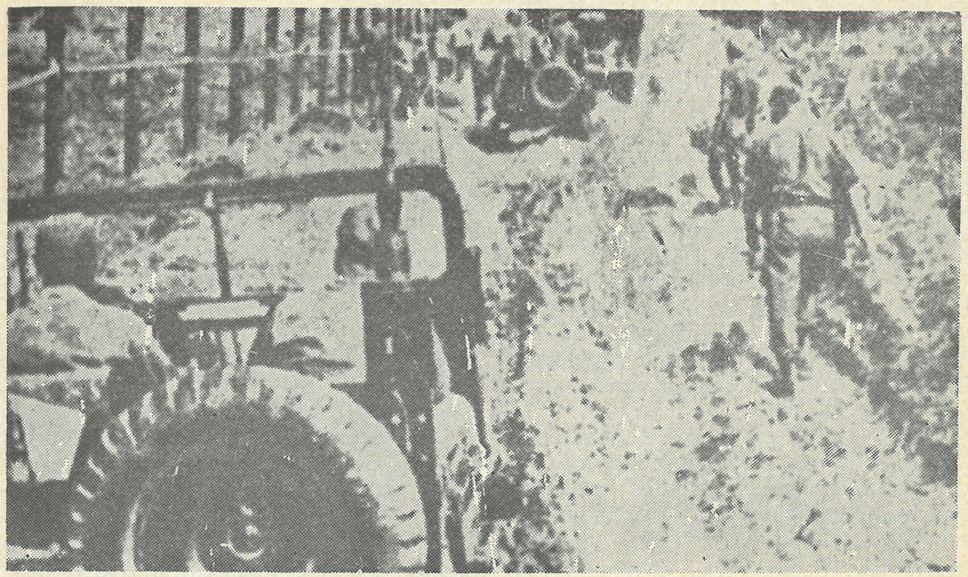
Violating deliberately the Armistice Agreement, they have brought systematically heavy and automatic weapons and military personnel into the area south of the Military Demarcation Line and even into the demilitarized zone along the Military Demarcation Line and erected pillboxes and other military installations, thus turning the area and zone into a combat position.

Not only that. They have frantically conducted boisterous military exercises without letup on ground and sea and in the air in south Korea to provoke another war.

They brought in "F-111" fighter-bombers from the US mainland and staged a large-scale war exercise called the "air-raid and nosedive operations". They conducted a large-scale "mobile exercise" called "yellow dragon operations" in March under the simulated conditions of a "surprise attack" on the northern half of the Republic and the "south Korea-US joint naval and marine amphibious exercise" between June 28 and July 7.

They brought the situation to the brink of war by committing frequent military provocations in the demilitarized zone along the Military Demarcation Line and the joint security area of Panmunjom.

The US imperialist aggression troops madly equipping the demilitarized zone of the Military Demarcation Line with military installations



In a frantic attempt to ignite another war in Korea, they committed grave provocative acts against our side in the joint security area of Panmunjom on August 18 and 21.

Violations of the Armistice Agreement by the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against our side numbered over 15,800 cases in the first half of this year alone.

The US imperialists have systematically conducted provocative acts, firing guns and rifles at the area of our side in the demilitarized zone along the Military Demarcation Line and sending armed hooligans and spies to commit hostile acts, destroy or set fire on military establishments.

They have sent warships and armed boats deep into our territorial waters to attack our fishing boats, shell our fishing villages and kill or kidnap our peaceful civilians.

They sent the armed spy ship "Pueblo" in January 1968 and the armed spy ship "I-2" in 1970 into our territorial waters to conduct espionage activities, both of which suffered well-deserved punishment. These incidents and many other violations of our territorial waters and provocations on the East and West Seas clearly show the US imperialists' aggressive nature.

They have sent the "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane and other reconnaissance planes deep into the air space of the northern half of the Republic to commit espionage. As is known widely to the world, a large spy plane "EC-121" flew into our air space and perpetrated hostile and espionage acts, but it was punished by our self-defence measure.

In August, too, under the direct command of Ford Guam-based "B-52" strategic bombers and scores of other planes flew over the joint security area of Panmunjom to conduct hostile acts against us.

On account of their moves, a touch-and-go situation has been created in our country.

In order to remove the danger of war from Korea, turn the truce into a durable peace and pave the way to national reunification, the US imperialists' policy of aggression and war should be ended, and their aggressive troops withdrawn from south Korea. This is the requirement of the Armistice Agreement itself and the demand of the peace-loving people of the world.

Kim Sun Son

Aid or Plunder?

Under the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's traitorous foreign capital introduction policy, foreign monopoly capitalists invest a large amount of capital in south Korea in the form of direct investment and credit under the name of "aid" or "economic cooperation" to bleed the people white.

Even according to the data made public by the south Korean puppet authorities, the interest on credit alone amounted to 1,081,000,000 dollars between 1959 and 1975.

It was 518,880,000,000 *won* in south Korean currency which was equal to the total budget of the south Korean puppet government for 1973.

This means the south Korean people owe over 14,000 *won* per head to foreign countries or more than 70,000 *won* per family of five on an average.

Recent years witnessed a sharp increase in the interest on foreign credits. It mounted up to 368,000,000 dollars last year and will reach 522,000,000 dollars this year.

All this demonstrates that south Korea has been completely reduced to a field of exploitation and plunder for foreign monopoly capital.

This is an evil outcome of the treacherous policy pursued by the Pak Jung Hi puppet band who have madly introduced foreign imperialist monopoly capital, prolonging the remainder of their dirty life by depending upon the outside forces.

VOICE OF WORLD

"Release Immediately and Unconditionally Those Involved in the Case of the 'Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation'"

On August 28, when the world attention was focussed on the Panmunjom incident deliberately provoked by the US imperialists according to their plot to ignite a new war in Korea, the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique threw out a strict cordon of the armed police about the court, staged a murderous trial of Kim Dae Jung and other 17 persons involved in the case of the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" without lawyers and witnesses, and imposed heavy penalties upon them. This is an atrocious crime rare in the world history of judgement.

Their fascist outrage has brought to full light their true colors as barbarous fascist hangmen before the whole world and touched off a strong worldwide wave of condemnation and protest.

Through assemblies, demonstrations, resolutions, statements, talks, telegrams of protest and publications, the broad world public—international organizations, progressive political parties and social organizations, and people of all strata—expose and denounce the illegal sentence by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of the signers of the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" and strongly demand their unconditional and immediate release.

Below we introduce some of them:

* * *

The World Methodist Council stated in its resolution adopted at its 13th general meeting:

"1. We denounce the south Korean 'government' for its sentence of 18 leading religious men to imprisonment up to eight years on August 28, 1976.

"2. We urge the south Korean 'government' to recall the sentence.

"3. We appeal to all members of the Christian community to express their firm solidarity with the leading religious men in south Korea.

"4. We call on the Methodists all over the world to support Christians who champion social justice and human rights in south Korea."

The Special Committee for Measure in Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party said in its statement:

"The judgement of the signers of the 'Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation' reveals once again the fascist nature of the Pak 'regime' to the whole world and it is the last-ditch efforts of the Pak Jung Hi fascist regime.

"The south Korean puppet clique are repressing the signers of the 'Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation' who demanded democracy, on the charge of having attempted to 'overthrow the government'. They must clearly remember that this will only invite a strong rebuke from the world people.

"In the light of the above-mentioned facts, it is needless to say that the August 18 Panmunjom incident was an outcome of the conspiracy of the Pak 'regime' seeking to save itself from collapse by fascistizing more the domestic system and getting more military aid from the United States to maintain the remainder of their life and the United States scheming to fix 'two Koreas' and dominate south Korea permanently.

"It is obvious that the responsibility for the recent sentence and other repressions rests also with the Japanese government which made it impossible to clarify the truth of the Kim Dae Jung kidnap incident.

"Our Party will continue to strengthen its support and solidarity for the struggle of the south Korean people and fight more energetically against the 'two Koreas' plot of the Japanese and US ruling circles."

The World Federation of Trade Unions said in its statement:

"In the prisons of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique politicians and trade unionists are undergoing sufferings because they demanded democratic rights and the peaceful reunification of the country....

"The US government, refusing to withdraw its troops illegally occupying south Korea, persists in war preparations and provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, menacing peace in all parts of the world.

"A heavy responsibility for the grave violation of human rights by the south Korean puppet clique rests precisely with the US government.

"The World Federation of Trade Unions calls upon the workers and their trade unions throughout the world to rap the suppression of the south Korean patriotic forces and demand the immediate repeal of all evil laws and the prompt release of all the political prisoners in south Korea.

"It also appeals to the workers and their trade unions of all countries to further strengthen a movement of solidarity with the Korean workers and people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country."

The International Federation for Human Rights noted in its statement:

"A most brutal dictatorship is maintained in south Korea.

"A large number of democrats and patriots in south Korea have been arrested and put to harshest tortures, by the south Korean authorities....

"The International Federation for Human Rights strongly protests against the violation of human rights—arresting, torturing and punishing people every day without any legal ground.

"It invites all the progressive countries of the world to pay special attention to the situation in this part of the world.

"The United States has so fully armed south Korea that people cannot imagine and the present situation in the part is getting graver as people feel apprehension.

"All the peace-loving people cannot but express apprehension as to the presence of the 40,000-odd US troops in south Korea under the UN signboard.

"The situation in this part of the world is fraught with a very great danger of new war.

"The International Federation for Human Rights demands the unconditional discontinuation of all violations of the elementary human rights.

"To this end, all the political prisoners should be set free and a democratic system established in south Korea.

"And the US troops occupying south Korea under the UN signboard must get out of south Korea at once so that the south Korean people may decide their future for themselves."

The Amnesty International said in its telegram of protest sent to the south Korean puppet clique:

"The Amnesty International is deeply apprehensive about this illegal trial.

"The heavy penalties imposed upon the signers of the 'Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation' are a gross violation of their human rights....

"Release the 18 'defendants' including Kim Dae Jung immediately and unconditionally."

The Japanese paper *Akahata* wrote:

"A most striking feature of this trial is to take political life from their political opponents by imposing heavy penalties upon democrats....

"The court decision made the Pak 'regime' self-expose to the world people that it is a truculent fascist regime which even robs the people without hesitation of the last vestige of freedom and democracy and resorts to extremely outrageous measures to maintain political power."

The US paper *Christian Science Monitor* said:

"The 'crime' of those involved in the case of the 'Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation' is essentially that they criticized the oppressive Pak Jung Hi 'regime' which does not tolerate any rap from its opponents....

"The suppression of the signers of the 'Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation' by the Pak Jung Hi 'regime' on the false charge proves that there is no political freedom in south Korea long supported by the United States militarily and politically.

"The opposition from students and intellectuals has been suppressed by Pak Jung Hi in south Korea.

"The Pak Jung Hi 'regime' is trying to justify its suppression under the pretext of the 'threat from the north' ".

"You, a rat-like guy, do surpass me in bayonet wielding...!"

The Korean Question Is an Urgent Problem Requiring Immediate Settlement

Today, the Korean question has become the focus of the world's attention.

For the independent and peaceful solution of the Korean question, the broad world public strongly demand the US forces' immediate withdrawal from south Korea, and the peoples of many countries of the five continents are forming Korean reunification-support committees to express firm solidarity with the just struggle of our people for national reunification.

For the peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, the US imperialist aggressors must quit south Korea. This is the irresistible demand of the present age.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people's struggle to regain the territory and nation usurped by the US imperialists and to reunify the divided country is the main link in the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle being waged on a world-wide scale." ("The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times," Eng. ed., p. 6.)

The main content of the Korean question is to withdraw the US imperialist invaders illegally occupying south Korea, a half of our territory, and put a stop to their interference in our domestic affairs, realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in conformity with the will of our people and the national interests, and achieve complete national independence.

Struggle for Korean reunification is a link in the worldwide liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples and in the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the newly-independent countries to defend national sovereignty and independence.

Our people had lived over a long historical period on one territory with a single language and culture, sharing life and death, joys and sorrows. But, owing to the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists and their aggressive policy, they have undergone untold national sufferings for more than 30 years, torn apart in north and south.

The US imperialists not only have reduced south Korea to their colony and are hindering the uniform development of our country but also are intensifying the policy of aggression and war against our people and the Asian peoples, using south Korea as a military strategic base for invading the whole of Korea and the socialist countries and the newly-independent countries in Asia.

Due to the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists and their aggressive policy, the south Korean people are robbed of national sovereignty and treated like a slave and totally denied rights, living in poverty, and peace and security in Korea and the rest of Asia are seriously menaced.

Swedish people demonstrating in support of the Korean people's struggle against US imperialism and for national reunification

The withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressive forces from south Korea and an end to their interference in the internal affairs of our country are imperative today for the realization of the aspiration of the south Korean people for freedom and liberation, the accomplishment of the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the preservation and consolidation of peace in Korea and the rest of Asia.

At a time when the peoples of almost all countries of the world, big and small, have won national liberation and independence and complete liberation from colonial yoke is on the order of the day, our people, who had harmoniously lived on the same territory for thousands of years, suffer from the division, with a half of their country trampled under the foot of the outside forces. This is totally contrary to the national will of our people and to the trend of our era, an era of independence.

If we allow the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their policy of aggression, it would bring serious consequences on peace and security not only in Korea but also in Asia and the rest of the world.

Such danger has been actually created now.

The US imperialists have shipped into south Korea nuclear weapons and other modern lethal weapons and military equipment in order to realize their wild ambition of aggression in the whole of Korea and Asia, and placed them near the Military Demarcation Line. And they instigate the south Korean bellicose elements to stage war exercises and commit military provocations almost every day against us.

Advertising their "nine-day operation plan" and their "five-day operation plan" against our Republic through warmongers and the press in their pay, they are aggravating the situation in our country to the extreme and are blustering openly that if a war breaks out in Korea, they will not hesitate to use nuclear weapons.

Their moves of such kind have become more pronounced after they were defeated and driven out of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos.

Especially, in order to make a pretext to ignite a war of aggression in Korea, they provoked the Panmunjom incident on August 18 according to their premeditated plot. This incident has created a dangerous situation in our country in which a war may break out at any moment.

With the provocation of the Panmunjom incident, the US imperialists reinforced their aggression troops and the puppet army all along the Military Demarcation Line and ordered them to take a full combat posture. And they took a military step to move their aggressive armed forces and military equipment in a big way into south Korea from the US military bases in the United States and Japan.

The developments prove that the US imperialists' continued occupation of south Korea produces ever-increasing serious consequences and that the early solution of the Korean question is imperative.

The UN, the Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Nations and other international meetings have discussed the Korean question as an important agenda item and

Citizens of Copenhagen, Denmark, staging a demonstration against the moves of the US imperialist aggressors towards aggression and war in south Korea

adopted relevant resolutions.

They reflected such urgency of the settlement of the Korean question.

At such international meetings, heads of states and delegates of many countries denounced the US imperialists' policy of occupation of south Korea and pointed out that the presence of the foreign forces in south Korea poses a menace to national independence and world peace and security and unanimously demanded that the US army withdraw from south Korea and the Korean question be solved on the principle of national self-determination.

Today, the Korean question is a matter of chief common concern to our people and all the peace-loving countries of the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Only when the opinion of the peoples throughout the world supporting the Korean people's cause of reunification is aroused more briskly, is it possible to avert war in Korea, preserve peace in Asia and reunify Korea in a peaceful way." ("Talk with the Editor-in-Chief of the Japanese Politico-Theoretical Magazine *Sekai,"* Eng. ed., p. 18.)

The core in the solution of the Korean question is to put an end to the US imperialists' policy of military occupation of south Korea and their interference in the internal affairs of our country.

This is the invariable principled stand and claim of our Party and the Government of our Republic in the solution of the national question.

Our stand and claim reflects the will of the nation and the demand of the time and so it enjoys the unanimous and active support and sympathy of the world peace-loving people and internal and external public opinion.

Today all the progressive countries and peoples of the world resolutely denounce the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are hindering reunification, going against the current of the time, while actively supporting the just struggle of our people waged under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, and they unanimously demand the just and early solution of the Korean question.

We will continue to make every effort to withdraw the US imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification under the active support and encouragement of the world revolutionary people.

Japanese people demonstrating in support of the south Korean people's struggle for democratization against fascism

HARD WINTER DAYS

—From "Special Correspondent's Report from Seoul" by Ikari Akira, Journalist of the Japanese Newspaper Asahi Shimbun—

WINTER VISITS SEOUL

Seoul swarms with people: demobbed youths who have no mind to return to their native places, young girls who, to help their families, have come up from rural districts in quest of a lucrative job in gay quarters, and uprooted peasants who have come up, taking all their families in hope of earning their livelihood in Seoul. Its population has already passed a six million mark, showing the density nearly twice as great as Tokyo.

New residential buildings have risen apace on the flat south of the Han-gang River. Striking is the development of the region near the third Hangang Bridge, which has been bought up by big holders.

A remaining strip of rice paddy in this new residential district was filled with water and made a make-shift skating rink. A lofty pole was planted in the centre and numerous buntings were attached to the lines which were stretched down in all directions from the pole-top. It was apparently designed to attract people who would pay admission, though it is not high. Little skaters are dexterously circling around the pole under the flying buntings. As a previous *Asahi Shimbun* correspondent to Seoul I recalled this winterscape while asking about the weather of Seoul when I received a telephone call from the Seoul branch at the head office.

The Seoul branch informed me of the acute fuel crisis caused there by war in the Middle East. Apart from its impact on the petrochemical industry in Ulsan, south Korea will suffer from a fuel shortage this winter. Staying in Seoul from August to September to get information of the Kim Dae Jung incident, I saw a briquette factory in the suburbs operating at full capacity, shovelling down a big mountain of coal.

Briquette is the only available heat source for the families of common people in south Korea. With it they prepare meals, boil water, and keep rooms warm by way of heating floor called *ondol.* If briquette is made exclusive possession under the influence of oil crisis, it may cause social unrest.

According to the reports from Seoul, the petroleum crisis has already begun to tell on the bus and taxi service which plays the role of "legs" for the citizens. Informed of this, I pictured south Korea today in my mind.

Buses were the first to float in the mind. Most of them are run by private owners in south Korea. There is even a case in which several persons run one bus with their raised fund. The competition is very hot as the bus companies are all operated separately. Buses of different owners rush back and forth along the same course in Seoul.

Each tries to reach the bus stop earlier than others and carry more passengers. It is a common occurrence that a bus stops ahead of others at bus stops. This causes frequent accidents.

Even packed buses take in more passengers for money. A big accident happened when I was working in Seoul. One morning in the rush hour a packed bus rolled off the roadside and tumbled down to the riverside, causing 26 dead and 78 wounded. It was because the

bus ran zigzag, passing other cars ahead to take in more passengers. It occurred 20 days after the emergency martial law was proclaimed for the lifetime office of President Pak Jung Hi. The press gave a brief account of the accident, presumably because of censorship.

In case of such a traffic accident a bus company gives insufficient allowances to the bereft families and wounded, as it is run on small funds. And there is no help for this on the part of the victims. This is like "One in a sleeveless robe cannot dance and wave his sleeves."

Financial trouble acts on labor administration as well. Most of the bus conductresses are young girls from rural districts. They work from 4 a.m. to 12 p.m., that is, from the end of the curfew to its beginning. They should work 20 days a month. I was told a tragic story about a conductress who, utterly exhausted, fell off from the opened door of the running bus and got run over.

KICKBACK AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Winter is hard for the bus conductresses to pass. Most of buses in south Korea collect fares in cash. Conductresses do not wear gloves lest they should make a mistake in calculation. Everytime the bus door opens at the stop a biting draft gets in. The icy door handle is prickling on the touch. The conductress gives starting signal by opening the window and drumming the side of the bus which is devoid of the buzzer. When going to and from my work place by bus in winter I often saw conductresses with hands which turned purple with cold.

Labour is intense, while pay is low. The management might say that "they are provided with beds and boards and issued uniforms." But otherwise it would be unable to maintain the system of overtime work which lasts up to the curfew hour. In this sense, those lodging and boarding facilities are provided not for the young girls but for the management itself. And uniforms are mostly navy-blue overwears. I don't think they will please the girls who have reached a marriageable age and must be particular about their dresses.

Such being the situation, bus conductresses are drawn into kickback in league with drivers. Two conductresses standing by the front and back doors collect fares from passengers. After the day's work they retain a part of the collection and divide it with the driver. In this way they manage to eke out a bare existence. But a kickback is something more than the girls of tender years can do. In the spring of 1970 a bus conductress of the Christian faith pleaded her distress to the Christians:

"I earn 6,000 *won* a month, on which I cannot live. So I used to pocket 300 *won* a day with a guilty conscience. I found no courage to go to church."

Her bitter appeal had a great impact on church circles. This occasioned a symposium in late May the same year, which was entitled, "What Is Meant by *Pintang?" Pintang* means a kickback. The symposium exposed cases of subhuman treatment to bus conductresses. Female superintendents employed by the management frisked the conductresses for rake-off. Just before the opening of the symposium, some conductresses who had been frisked in face of passengers went into a strike, defying the lay off.

Female superintendents have a portion of rake-off shared. In recompense for it, they would frisk the conductresses perfunctorily. According to an investigation conducted after the symposium by the press organs in south Korea on their own initiative, there was a female superintendent who had taken as much as 126,000 *won* a month out of kickbacks.

Female superintendents are not supposed to keep all of their illicit earnings to themselves. They must have paid a good part of them to the company staff members who have the right to pick superintendents.

The practice of "payment to higherups" is a problem for democracy-seeking south Korea, which must be overcome soon. Otherwise, it would get the strong rich, fomenting corruption among the communal members including office holders. Now the word is going around widely in south Korea that "a traffic policeman who can't get his house built is a fool". On a fine day traffic policemen would set out to hunt out traffic violators, their white motorcycles producing a tremendous sound. They are well aware of the places where cars are liable to violate regulations in stopping or parking. They would lie in ambush and fall on a traffic violator in no time. The pinched driver would think, "It's all my bad luck." And he would readily grease the policemen's hand and go free. Otherwise he would lose his licence, the bread-winner. A quick-witted driver usually keeps a 500-*won* paper money in the fold of his license card. When pinched, he would offer the card to the policemen. The latter would take the money and return the card to the driver then and there.

WIDENING GAP BETWEEN RICH AND POOR

In the wake of the presidential election in the spring of 1971 in which Kim Dae Jung had challenged President Pak, students and some intellectuals rose in a struggle to exterminate "injustice and corruption", which was intended to oppose the Pak regime. In response to their vigorous move the influential daily *Tonga Ilbo* carried a snapshot of a traffic policeman taking money from a driver. The picture was taken with a telephoto-lens by its cameraman who had waited for a chance with patience near a place where drivers are liable to fall into a trap.

It is not limited to traffic policemen who take bribes from commoners. Those vested with the issue of licences openly take the bribe called "express charges" at their reception counter. The same is true with the officials issuing exit visas for those going abroad or reentry visas for foreigners wanting to stay long in south Korea where the visa control is strict. Personnel of Japanese trading companies who frequent south Korea on business mission misuse this evil practice in filling their importunate demands by offering sizable bribes. While in south Korea I heard some of our Japanese grumble: "Things are getting tougher with us because the branch chiefs, returning to Japan for a meeting at the head office, offered as much as 10,000 *won* as a bribe for an early receipt of the reentry visas from the south Korean authorities."

A part of the bribes collected at the reception counter go to the officials in charge, and the remainder to their superiors. The higher the rank, the smaller its holders. So those in the highest rank enjoy the biggest share. This is a sort of system, and the student demonstrators who rose against "injustice and corruption" took issue with this very system under which "the rich get ever richer and the poor get ever poorer."

THE POEM "FIVE BANDITS" COMES TO PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE

Demonstrations were regarded before as a mere explosive move against the social contradictions. But when the students and some intellectuals rose in a demonstration, occasioned by the Kim Dae Jung incident, it became obvious that a firm purpose and desire for the democratized south Korea had been lying at the base of all the claims and demands in the past. The demand for democratization, which has come to the fore this time, may be temporarily hushed up by the tactics of the Pak regime. But the voice against the government will rise higher and higher so long as it remains undemocratic.

Around the time when the kickbacks of bus conductresses caused a scandal, I was invited to a farewell party for the Seoul branch chief of a Japanese firm. It was held at the hotel in the heart of the city. A big globe-shaped decoration cake was placed in the middle of the hall. The mark of the company glittered on the top. The guests were chosen so as to show how deeply the company had stretched its hand to south Korea.

Some thirty kisaeng-girls were present there as waitresses. But as it was a cocktail party they had no much work to do. They had only to serve some big dishes. The party ended soon. Afterwards I learned that the company had paid 5,000 *won* to each kisaeng-girl as a tip. A company member said: "They were taken from three first-class kisaeng-girls houses in the city. They were paid a tip as much as they receive a day." Hearing this, I felt a strange shock. Girl conductresses earn 6,000 *won* a month for 360 working hours, while kisaeng-girls receive 5,000 *won* for one or two hours' service in a banquet.... This is not simply because "they live in a different world." There must be something more than this contradiction.

At that time a journalist tipped me off that the May 1970 issue of the magazine *Sasanggye* published some time ago carried an acrimonious poem by young poet Kim Ji Ha. I went to a bookstore. The poem was entitled *Five Bandits*. It begins: "Once there lived five bandits in the centre of the capital of Seoul...." The five bandits, they were represented by peculiar Chinese characters expressing animals, suggest a plutocrat, an assemblyman, a top government official, a general and a minister or vice-minister.

The words "five bandits" originated from the five chief ministers of the Li dynasty who stepped up the annexation of Korea by Japan, bringing the country to ruin. The poet seems to have stigmatized the afore-mentioned privileged classes as the new "traitors" who are ruining the liberated country again.

The poem written in original rhyme was dif-

ficult for me to understand, for I am a foreigner and have no poet in me. So I turned to a specialist for its authentic translation.

The poem told about the luxurious life the privileged class of south Korea are leading with the aid of Japan and others. I felt an urge to introduce the poem to the Japanese. But the poet must not be made to suffer the press gag of the Pak regime. When *Sasanggye* carried the poem, the KCIA section concerned seemed to have taken issue with it. It must have kept silence, for the withdrawal of the copies at issue or the detention of the poet would have caused a big commotion. Or it must have rather been helpless since the poem stated facts as they were.

THE WORLD OF THE PRIVILEGED CLASSES EXPOSED

I wrote an article about the contradictions in south Korea exposed in the poem *Five Bandits,* and sent it to the head office. I also touched on a story about those bus conductresses and kisaeng-girls. The article appeared in the foreign news column of the May 19, 1970 issue of *Asahi Shimbun.* There was also a photo cut from *Sasanggye.*

On the very day I was writing that article, Kim Ung Ju, the assemblyman from the opposition New Democratic Party, addressed an interpellation. So my article dealt with it. Pointing out that the Tongbinggodong district bristling with luxury houses for the privileged was being called a bandits' village by citizens, Assemblyman Kim said: "It is because the privileged there have bought illegally the one-time land for military use at a low price and because most of them are free from property levy tax. It is hardly imaginable that the houses of 200-300 million *won* worth, twice or thrice as much expensive as the luxury houses in Hollywood, have been able to rise up in this poor country. Investigation recently undertaken on the instruction of President Pak reveals that 330 government party officials have built the houses of more than 30 million *won* worth."

This issue of *Asahi Shimbun* was distributed among south Korean readers as usual. Towards the evening, however, an order came to withdraw all copies of that issue. A dealer in foreign newspapers turned up and asked me to return a copy at issue. I refused.

From that time the magazine *Sasanggye* disappeared from bookstores.

I learned later that my article had been recognized by the south Korean authorities as based on the facts and *Asahi Shimbun* distributed without any cut after the censorship. But the case was different for pro-Seoul Koreans staying in Japan at that time. The newspaper carrying my article came out on the day following the celebration of the south Korean national day at the World Fair. It was attended by top government officials of south Korea who came to Japan. They boasted of the rapid economic development in south Korea. But the *Five Bandits* carried in *Asahi Shimbun* the next day told the reverse. The authority-serving south Koreans in Tokyo demanded the withdrawal of all the copies at issue, and this demand was met. Around that time, however, the south Korean press went into action. *Tonga Ilbo* and *Choson Ilbo* gave photo-illustrated accounts of the luxury houses which were open to public censure. In their wake, the June first issue of *Minju Chonson* (Democratic Front), the organ of the New Democratic Party, carried the whole text of the poem *Five Bandits* which had been hard to come to hand. In retaliation for this, the authorities raided the head office of the New Democratic Party on the next sunrise and seized 100,750 copies of *Minju Chonson* and the stereotypes to prevent its reprint. They also arrested Kim Ji Ha, the author of *Five Bandits,* and Pu Wan Hyok, the representative of the magazine *Sasanggye* as suspected violators of the anti-communist law. With the presidential election less than a year ahead, the government and its party must have been crazy over preparing it.

In connection with the *Minju Chonson* incident, their spokesmen insisted: "It violated basic democratic order and press ethics by carrying the poem of proletarian colour which defies public order and the regime as a whole, and the interpellation of an Assemblyman (Kim Ung Ju) who had abused his privilege of exempt from responsibility" and "The newspaper of the opposition party was full of traitorous evil slanders exceeding the bounds of a political dispute. The New Democratic Party which tried to snatch power by way of benefiting enemies must be brought to a stern judgement by the people and law."

INSIDE BACK COVER: The Pyongyang Aluminum Goods Factory mass-produces high-quality electric rice-cooking pots

BACK COVER: Mt. Myohyang-san in winter

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